THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 283

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Knox Urges Policy Stand; Lwow Jews Annihilated; Sales Tax Proposals Out

The World's Day—October 28, 1943

Boston: Joint Stand on Foreign Policy Urged

Secretary of the Navy Knox, in Boston today, urged immediate joint declaration on American foreign policy by both major parties in removing the issue from politics. [Page 2.]

The Attorney-General's office today notified the Superior Court Clerk and the Suffolk District Attorney that the case against Jacob Hodas and Harvey Blaustein, convicted yesterday on street-fight charges, is being held for action by the Attorney General. The youths had appealed yesterday's decision in Municipal Court in Dorchester. [Page 2.]

Free enterprise has been so stifled by the totalitarian trend of the New Deal that private enterprise will prove unable of itself to provide jobs for everybody after the war without a complete change in the character of the Federal Government, Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, declared in his keynote address at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

The Salvation Army, now in the final week of its drive for funds, reported today 99.1 per cent of the goal of $310,000 already in hand or a total of $307,367. A contribution of $50,000 came from the Charles Hayden Foundation.

Europe: Jewish Population of Lwow Annihilated

The Jewish population of Lwow, one of Poland's largest cities, has been annihilated by the Germans, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported. The agency said an "underground" Polish paper had estimated there were 35,000 Jews in Lwow at the beginning of this year.

Sweden has protested officially to Germany over the shooting down of a Swedish air transport, the Stockholm Radio said.

The war is "Hitler's revolt against civilization," Maj. Gen. John C. Lee, commander of the United States Army Supply Service in Europe, told American, British, and Canadian fighting men at the opening of a three-day course in international affairs.

King George II of Greece told his people by radio from Cairo that "the hour of liberation approaches" and appealed for unity "so that the national heritage gained with costly sacrifice will not be endangered in the slightest."

Italian Premier Marshal Badoglio is expected to visit Naples in a few days, it was announced in the Italian city. The visit will mark his first public appearance in Naples since his government was formed after the disposition of Mussolini.

An attempt was made recently on the life of Mussolini, Radio France at Algiers said in a dispatch from the Italian frontier. The broadcast said the plane in which he planned to visit Hitler's headquarters was found to have been sabotaged.

The Berlin Radio said Mussolini, presiding at a meeting of his puppet Fascist cabinet, announced plans to rebuild Italian forces under the Fascist banner to resume fighting beside the Germans.

Gen. George C. Marshall's biennial report covering the rapid development of the United States Army from July, 1941 to June, 1943, was presented to the British public in the form of a 40-cent pamphlet placed on sale today.

The serious state of German home morale is indicated in a recent Nazi High Command manifesto obtained by the Allies. The manifesto tells German officers to have a "serious and comforting" word with men going on leave because "hard shocks await these men at home."

Washington: Retail Sales Tax Proposals Killed

The House Ways and Means Committee killed proposals for a national retail sales tax as it whipped into shape a general tax bill estimated to yield about $2,000,000,000 of the Administration's request for $10,500,000,000 in the new revenue. [Financial Page.]

The House Military Committee agreed in principle that Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren should have some voice in fixing payments on terminated war contracts.

The Office of Defense Transportation has asked bus and taxicab operators to bring up to date their plans for curtailment of mileage in the event an emergency cut is necessary, because the country is approaching the most serious stage of the war in relation to domestic transportation.

Final Congressional action on the father-draft issue by a get-together of House and Senate conferees to adjust differences between bills on this question passed by the two chambers was postponed until next week because of the postwar policy debate in the Senate.

The 15 non-operating railroad unions, representing more than a million employees, questioned the authority of Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to nullify their agreement with the carriers for an eight-cent wage increase and implied they would ask the courts to enforce it.

Mayor La Guardia of New York urged Congress quickly to remove all Federal taxes and restrictions from margarine, asserting a severe wartime shortage of milk and butter already exists in New York City and other urban areas.

Representative Hebert (D) of Louisiana contended that the Navy lost an estimated 33 planes as a result of work stoppages at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, after Lee Harding, the company's Director of Industrial Relations, told a House Naval Subcommittee that 665,000 manhours were lost during 13 labor disputes.

National: U. S. Military Facts and Figures Due

Facts and figures of the United States military situation were scheduled to be presented to 375 industrial, labor, newspaper, radio, and civic leaders at a conference at Fort Knox, Ky., sponsored by the War Department.

Americas: 4 Argentine Universities Closed

Four of Argentina's six universities have closed following a student strike protesting the Ramirez Government's dismissal of instructors who signed a manifesto calling for a return of constitutional government in the country. A fifth university has suspended classes until Oct. 30, the date Argentine schools usually close for the summer vacation, according to a dispatch from Montevideo.

Orient: New Japanese Air Defense Bill Rushed

A new air defense bill which will result in the partial evacuation of Japanese industrial cities and the decentralization of war production facilities is one of 14 measures being rushed through the Japanese Diet, the Tokyo Radio said.

The rate of increase in Chinese commodity prices has slowed down recently, justifying hope for the success of anti-inflation measures, a Government spokesman said in Chungking.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:14 p. m. and ends Friday at 6:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:12 p. m. and ends Saturday at 6:44 a. m.

Hershey Gives Bay State High War Standing

No other, draft head says, has contributed larger proportion of men to the armed services.

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"No other State has contributed a larger proportion of men to the armed forces than Massachusetts," said Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, in an interview on his arrival here to speak to the Associated Industries of Massachusets today.

In addition to praising the response of Bay Staters to their Nation's call, General Hershey singled out Governor Saltonstall and Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, "for fair administration" of the law in such difficult situations as the drafting of fathers.

General Hershey arrived just as Colonel Smith had found that "only a few" pre-Pearl Harbor fathers would be drafted up to Dec. 1. While General Hershey was unable to divulge actual figures, he said Massachusetts had shown an "efficient performance" in holding off as long as this with few fathers taken, particularly since marital status in other large nations in general has not affected draft status.

Release of Men Urged

General Hershey, at the A. I. M. conference, urged the nation's industrialists to release their draft-aged men, single or married, unless they were "absolutely, absolutely, absolutely essential."

The General asserted that, whereas the average age of men taken into the service thus far was 24 years, the fathers now being called averaged 31 years. He said that the ration of rejections for physical disability increased with each added year of age and that, out of 6,000,000 fathers eligible for the draft, "we will be lucky to get 1,000,000."

"It is inevitable," the draft head declared, "that if the war continues physical standards will have to be lowered."

Appeals Stand in Way

Colonel Smith, who accompanied General Hershey to breakfast at the Hotel Statler, had explained recently that "theoretically there were enough vulnerable men in the State to refrain from drafting fathers until Dec. 1."

"Actually, however, appeals have delayed full use of single men and childless husbands who otherwise have received occupational clearance for the draft.

"This demonstrates the impossibility of drafting 'every' single man

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

N. E. Lights to Go On Again As Dimout Rule Is Suspended

Lights will go on again in Boston and New England at midnight Sunday with the official suspension of a nightly dimout that has kept the east coast shrouded in semi-darkness since May of last year.

The suspension, announced by the Army and Navy late yesterday, follows reduction of the enemy submarine menace to the point where the dimout was no longer considered necessary, it was said, thus obviating the need for restrictions of night lighting in Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast areas.

In Boston, civilian defense authorities pointed out that lifting of the bar means the householder may burn outside lights and leave shades and windows open; motorists may clean their headlights, and shopowners may return to their illuminated window displays.

Some vestige of the dimout is expected to remain, however, since the 42,000 street lights in the city will remain shaded, and the public here as elsewhere will be asked to co-operate in a "brownout"—a power conserving program introduced by the War Production Board, Petroleum Administrator, and the Office of Defense Transportation over a month ago.

May Be Resumed

Moreover, a resumption of the dimout program may be ordered at any time, if need be, it was noted by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding officer of the First Service Command, in his statement announcing the lifting of the lighting restrictions.

General Miles said that permanent dimout installations should not be altered so as to prevent a prompt return to present dimout requirements, and remarked on the fact that the WPB and other government agencies have urged no lessening in the voluntary conservation of gas and electricity.

It was with this statement in mind that the Boston Edison Company decided to classify the shields on the city's street lights as "permanent for the duration," a spokesman for the utility said today, although John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the local Committee on Public Safety, said he thought the company could take them off "as they saw fit."

Might Mean Action

The "brownout," as described by an OCD spokesman here, is a part of a government-industry campaign to conserve critical resources. Direct conservation of all fuels, for example, will result in indirect savings of communications, water and transportation facilities.

Failure to co-operate in this voluntary program, which is related to the war effort in that it is expected to result in the saving of manpower, materials and equipment, it was added, might mean that mandatory restrictions on non-essential lighting would become necessary.

Dimout restrictions were originally invoked here May 16, 1942, to prevent the loss of ships through submarine attacks, the lights on in coastal cities silhouetting ships against the sky-glow and making them neatly defined targets for night-ranging U-boats.

At first they were confined to the blacking out of a three-mile belt from Quoddy, Maine, to Long Island Sound, but as this did not prove to be too successful, the dimout belt was extended to include such landbound communities as Worcester, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

The decision to suspend dimout regulations along the 1,200-mile coast line brought vigorous criticism from a spokesman from the Maritime Union, who said that the weight of its 7,500 New England members would be thrown against the new ruling in a protest to "proper authorities."

"We cannot afford to take chances and risk men and ships and cargoes for convenience," he said. "Before the dimout was instituted many United Nations vessels were torpedoed close to the shore needlessly with many lives."

Announcement of the new ruling came just 24 hours after the civilian defense chiefs of the Atlantic coastal States had drawn up a five-point program for vigorous prosecution of the civilian defense program, including a demand for repeated practice blackouts.

Tokyo Reports U. S. Landing on Mono; Moscow Conference Nearing Accord On Major Issues of War and Peace

Reports from Moscow say details of some issues still remain to be ironed out.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 28—The Anglo-American-Russian conference here has reached substantial agreement on broad issues. There still are difficult questions of detail to be ironed out but this process appears well under way.

These are the inferences to be drawn from the limited information available in Moscow on the progress of the meeting.

The details are of two kinds. Some must be elucidated prior to the settlement of a principle, while others must be worked out after such a settlement.

Meanwhile, Moscow foreign observers continue to speak optimistically of the progress that is being made. Australian and Canadian representatives are the only non-participants who know what is going on at the conference. But numerous other diplomats have made calls on Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, including Chinese, Greek and Belgian officials.

[The Associated Press said the tenth session of the conference opened today amid reports that some of the most important questions had been settled in an atmosphere of "so far, so good." American, British, and Russian technical experts, it was said, had put into written form agreements already reached.]

One of the probabilities of the conference is that the Russian delegation want the Allies to take quick action against the western side of Hitler's European fortress. One of its improbabilities is that any one side is playing the role of mediator between the other two. However, it may be pointed out that relations between the Russians and British prior to the conference had reached the high plane of a treaty of alliance whereas this is yet lacking between Americans and Russians.

Premier Joseph Stalin continued to keep in close touch with the discussions. According to one report, he conferred again yesterday with the British Foreign Secretary. Mr. Eden, who had a lengthy talk with the Russian leader last week, was accompanied by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, military adviser to the British delegation at the tripartite meetings.

Progress already made at tripartite parley is said to satisfy American officials.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Moscow conference of Russian, British, and United States Foreign Ministers is justifying the highest hopes held out for it and is well on the way to establishing full Soviet-Anglo - American collaboration, both for the prosecution of the war and the organization of the peace.

The Christian Science Monitor is able to state authoritatively today that the tripartite conference is achieving results which are both substantial and encouraging in the highest degree to American officials.

Going well beyond the mere establishment of a "meeting of minds" in advance of a later Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference, Moscow delegates are finding it possible to make decisions and reach agreements on important phases of political collaboration now.

The Russians have shown such a willingness and desire to discuss political as well as military questions and to build a solid basis for realistic collaboration that Allied apprehensions lest Russia might sign a separate peace with Germany have been tossed into the wastebasket.

No "Take It or Leave It"

Despite advance Nazi predictions blared over the Goebbels radio, Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, have not been met in Moscow with a blunt Soviet "take it or leave it" ultimatum, demanding the immediate opening of a second front in Western Europe, as the price of Soviet willingness to discuss political matters.

To the contrary, it can be stated that the conference has developed as a gentlemanly, courteous, and thorough discussion of the problems and difficulties to be faced in achieving full-scale Allied agreement. The American delegation flew to the Soviet Capital prepared to consider any subject the Russians wished to bring up; the Russians are proving willing to talk about any subject on the American agenda.

Thus European political questions as well as Allied military strategy have been under discussion, despite advance statements in Pravda, official Russian newspaper, that Russia would be interested only in military conversations. Thus postwar, as well as war-winning, subjects have been the topic of diplomatic scrutiny.

There is always, of course, the possibility of a later upset in the

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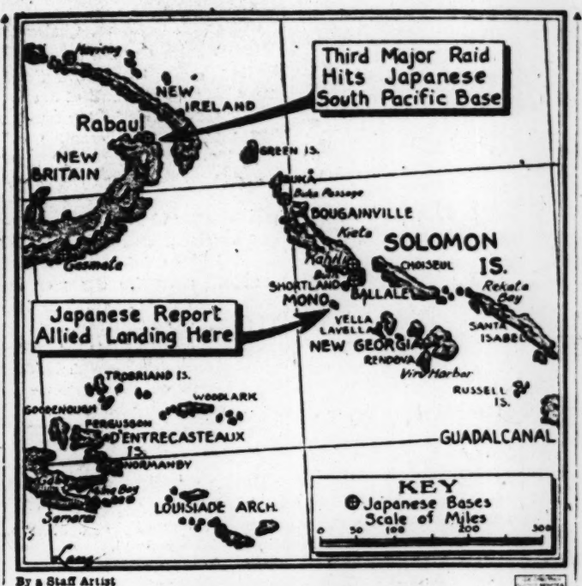

By a Staff Artist

Pacific Front Moves Up

Japanese reports of an Allied landing on Mono Island, south of Japanese bases on Bougainville in the Solomons, have come immediately following a heavy bombing of Kahili and Kara bases on Bougainville and Ballale in the Shortlands.

Nimitz Hints Assault On Japan From East

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

HONOLULU, Oct. 28—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz indicated today that the ultimate objective in the great American sea and air offensive now developing in the Central Pacific would be an amphibious attack on Japan's home islands from the east. The Commander in Chief in the Pacific war theater made it clear, however, that a hard and fairly long road still lay ahead and that numerous vital Japanese island bases must be seized first.

Speaking before a Navy Day meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Admiral Nimitz said, "It will be the Navy's responsibility—and pleasure—to transport the Army's various echelons to those places from which it can exert its great power."

Primarily Naval

Regarding the developing Pacific campaign in general, Admiral Nimitz said, "It is now crystal clear that we will win this war. I am realistic enough to believe that it will be hard and tough going—but optimistic enough to believe it will be over long before gloomy predictions of 1949.

"It will be apparent to any student of the Pacific that the war across this mighty ocean must be primarily naval in character, coupled with amphibious operations which have as their objective the seizure of bases from which our fleet can project its control farther westward. Without such bases, our radius of influence or control is limited to distances considerably less than half our cruising range."

[The Associated Press quoted Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as saying in a Navy Day speech at Detroit yesterday, that forthcoming attacks on Japanese island bases would have to be spearheaded by aircraft carriers. He said he hoped landing operations in some of these islands would draw out the Japanese Navy and that a climactical sea battle could be fought.]

The weight of the naval power to be thrown against Japan in the coming months is pretty well suggested by Admiral Nimitz's characterization of the recent attacks on Marcus, Tarawa and Wake as "largely training operations."

Two Main Considerations

The Nimitz talk revolved about two principal considerations — geography and distances. He indicated how these obstacles—along with the Japanese—are to be overcome.

In recent months, United States forces have passed from defensive to offensive warfare in the Pacific and now are strictly on the offensive. With the Solomons, New Georgia, and the northeast coast of New Guinea in Allied possession, the United Nations face the Japanese on New Britain and Bougainville in the South Pacific. These islands—particularly their airfields—have been the object of air attacks which have been intensified in the past two weeks.

Similar attacks have been launched against the Japanese-

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Internationalists Gain Point In Debate on Postwar Plan

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Senate internationalist bloc appears to be winning the first tactical objective in its battle to lift debate on the Connally postwar resolution out of the Senate and onto the rostrum of public opinion.

Senate debate on the Connally draft appeared slated today to go into a second week, as former isolationists unwittingly aided the internationalist strategy by bringing up their siege guns to attack the Connally proposal.

The internationalist bloc figures that the longer the Senate debates the issue, the stronger will be public interest; and that the more closely the public discusses and scrutinizes the Connally draft, the louder will be the demand that the Senate's postwar authorization be more specifically spelled out and exact recommendations to the President included.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, one of the internationalist group, concluded the final score of pages of his 56-page summary, begun yesterday, of what he believes America's postwar policy should be.

The debate was interrupted today by the intervention of Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, one of the five globe-circling Senators whose critical comments regarding the Administration, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia were previously given in press conferences and an unusual off-the-record Senate executive session.

Wheeler to Continue

Senator Russell has now put his observations into formal shape and delivered them before the Senate today in an extensive speech. Like Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, he has never taken the strong stand attributed to Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and his comments seemed relatively mild after all the furore which the discussion has caused.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was scheduled to

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Future of Balkans Linked To Decisions at Moscow

The tangled political and military outlook in the Balkans is summarized and brought into focus today in the seventh and last of a series of articles on Balkan affairs by J. Emlyn Williams of The Christian Science Monitor's London staff, an authority on Central and Southeastern Europe.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—The future of the Balkans depends upon the outcome of the Moscow conference. The Balkans not only form a large part of German-occupied Europe awaiting liberation by the United Nations, they also constitute territory concerning which the great powers must reach an agreement if world peace is to be secured.

Preceding articles in this series have illustrated the chaos which followed the aggression of the Third Reich and its satellites throughout Southeast Europe. One of the three most effective disruptive weapons have been quarrels between racial minorities. This "human gunpowder" enables them to establish "fifth columns" everywhere and this, combined with local German communities and judicious use of flattery, bribery, and blackmail, did throughout the peninsula what had been done in Czechslovakia before the outbreak of war.

The consequences of Hitler's "new order" have been to establish a half-dozen Macedonias where formerly there was but one. The number of minorities under alien rule today is much greater than in 1939. For example, whereas formerly there were 1,000,000 Magyars under Rumania rule, today, in North Transylvania alone, there are about that number of Rumanians under Hungary. Six hundred thousand Ruthenians have been transferred to Hungary and by allowing that country to seize the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Russians smash lines of retreating Nazis; Rabaul raid downs 58 Japanese planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While General MacArthur's forces were reported by the Japanese to have made a new landing on Mono Island, southern gateway to the Japanese bases on Bougainville in the Solomons, the spectacular Russian victory on the Dnieper proceeded at increased pace.

Russian forces appear to be breaking up the line of the retreating German armies in the Dnieper bend by driving mechanized units far ahead of the main armies.

One such unit was reported south of Nikopol, great manganese mining area, 60 miles west of Zaporozhe on the Dnieper, where the line has been stabilized for some days. Another unit apparently was moving a similar distance south from the neighborhood of Dniepropetrovsk and nearing Nikopol from the north. The surprising rapidity of these moves could be made possible only by a large-scale withdrawal of the German line out of the Dniepropetrovsk salient, or else a complete disorganization of the German forces.

Since the Germans appear to be blocking General Konev's Second Army almost in the suburbs of Krivoi Rog, iron mines center, after its quick 70-mile dash to that point from the Dnieper, they may have organized a rapid retreat in some sort of order. The Russians, however, have consistently claimed that the enemy is disorganized.

The main Russian gains outside the Dniepropetrovsk salient are at the south end of the line on the Sea of Azov, where one column had moved 48 miles west of Melitopol. Another was pushing westward toward Perekop on the isthmus connecting the Crimea with the mainland. A third had captured Goreloe on a peninsula jutting into the Sea of Azov far to the south of Melitopol.

Events appeared to be moving rapidly in the South Pacific, where another heavy raid on the Japanese New Britain base at Rabaul, destroying 58 Japanese planes, has brought the total enemy planes destroyed or damaged to 525 in 13 days. The present raid is the third in three consecutive days at that base.

At the same time, the landing on Mono, 20 miles southwest of the Shortlands, if true, would indicate that an all-out attempt to clear the Japanese out of their main Bougainville base in the Solomons, just to the north, may be expected in the near future.

While the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy maintained pressure against powerful German opposition in the mountain gorges, making limited gains, rumors of possible fresh Allied landings at some other point on the Italian coast flew around—mostly, however, from Axis sources.

South Pacific:

Rabaul Totters Under Aerial Blows

Rabaul, keystone in the wall of island outposts manned by the Japanese in defense of the Philippines, is shaking under aerial blows which already have destroyed or damaged 525 planes in 13 days. On Oct. 25 a third raid on consecutive days destroyed 21 aircraft on the ground and downed 37 out of the sky.

In five raids there between Oct. 12 and 25, the enemy's network of airfields has been churned by more than 500 tons of bombs; hundreds of attacking American bombers and fighters have shot down or damaged 175 of the 250 planes the Japanese managed to get into the air; and Rabaul's reputed anti-aircraft defenses have been unable to halt the devastation.

This certain destruction of 377 enemy planes and probable damaging or destruction of 148 others

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Knox in Boston Urges Unity on Foreign Policy

Urging Americans "to speak as one people in foreign policy, particularly in time of war," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in Boston today, reiterated his plea for an immediate joint declaration by both major parties to remove the issue from politics.

The 1936 vice-presidential candidate of the Republican Party, who is now serving in the Cabinet of a Democratic Administration, made his plea in an interview while attending the conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Hotel Statler, where he is making a formal address tonight.

Secretary Knox, who recently returned from an extensive tour of the British Isles, reported that "the leaders of Britain's public life regard co-operation of the United States and Britain as their most important concern for victory, as well as for peace.

"We ought to feel it as strongly here because it is just as important to us."

In town only for the conference of businessmen, the Secretary said he intended to make no inspection of naval installations in this area.

A study is being made, he said, of the recent change at the Navy Yard to two 10-hour shifts a day.

"It is still a question whether three shifts of eight hours a day in the long run is more efficient than two 10-hour shifts, and we hope to find out one way or another," Secretary Knox said.

Refusing to comment on the suspension of the dimout, he smilingly said, "that comes under the War Department."

New England's "very great contribution to the war effort is perfectly miraculous, particularly because of its precision tools," the Secretary said he was glad to say "as an old New England businessman and resident."

Asked to comment on progress of the war in the Pacific, he said: "We have a tough fight ahead. So far, it has only been foot work, and we haven't begun to swing from the floor.

"Japan has a desperate shortage of pilots, particularly because of excessive losses at Midway, Coral Sea, and other battles. But Japan is by no means defeated. Their people have not been told of their losses. The Japanese are still cocky and they have the advantage of fighting on interior lines.

"We have to carry the fight to them 7,000 miles away. No one can fully appreciate this task, except those who have had something to do with it."

The Secretary said there are no plans at present as to what to do with some Italian ships which have been turned over to the Allies. The big problem for them includes training of crews, and obtaining parts and ammunition which differ from British and American specifications.

He praised the "respectable number of volunteers" of boys 17 years of age and men over 38 who are entering the services by the thousands every month.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard are taking as many as 100,000 draftees a month, he reported, with the overall enrollment "well over 2,000,000," as compared with under 600,000 in World War I.

Accident Group Elects

Mrs. Emma S. Toussant of Quincy, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, has been elected President of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, it has been announced.

Jewish Group Due to Finance Boys' Appeal

Appeal of the guilty verdict of two Jewish boys involved in an alleged street fight in Dorchester was readied today by defense counsel, who announced that the Central Advisory Committee of Jewish Organizations would finance the appeal to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

Yesterday's verdict in the Dorchester branch of the Municipal Court ended two days of trial in the first case involving charges of anti-Semitism since this issue burst into major public attention two weeks ago.

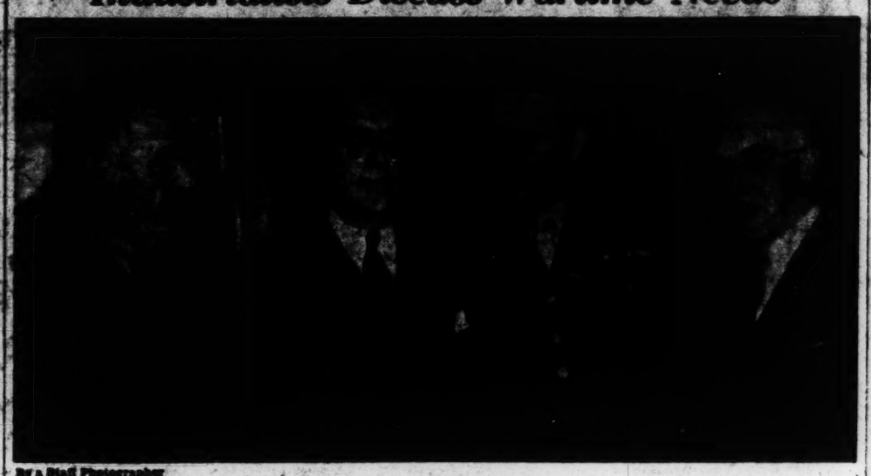
Casper M. Grosberg, Chairman of the Jewish Committee, representing some 38 organizations, made his announcement of financing the appeal after defense counsel had accepted an alternative offered by Judge Richard M. Walsh.

Judge Walsh offered two alternatives: "Continue" the case for six months, after which the case without a formal finding would be dropped if the defendants' record remained otherwise clear; or an immediate finding of guilty so that an appeal could be taken.

Defense counsel chose the latter, and Judge Walsh imposed the fine of $10 each on the boys, Jacob Hodas and Harvey Blaustein.

Immediately, the defense counsel asked the Judge for a warrant for the arrest of Sergeant Bernard W. Fay, who, according to defense testimony, had given one of the defendants a "terrible beating," on charges of assault and battery. Judge Walsh refused.

Industrialists Discuss Wartime Needs



By a Staff Photographer

Associated Industries of Massachusetts in Annual Meeting

Meeting at the Hotel Statler today to confer on wartime problems, members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and military leaders discussed manpower shortage and draft problems. Among those participating, shown above left to right, were: Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service; Ira Mosher, President of A. I. M.; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director; and Roe S. Clark, Vice-President and Treasurer of Package Machinery Co., of Springfield, Mass., newly elected President of the A. I. M.

Hershey Lauds Bay State For Contribution to War

Continued from Page 1

before a father is called," he averred.

"A draft call might go out to a local board to take all 60 vulnerable single men for November, but if six of them took their right of appeal at the last minute, the November quota would not be met unless fathers were taken. A few were taken in October and a few more are being taken in November.

"After Dec. 1 and more so after the first of the year, according to present regulations," he explained, "fathers will gain in proportion in each monthly quota despite the number of young men reaching the draft age of 18 and the number of single men and childless husbands being released on replacement manning tables arranged with industry."

Fathers are being called according to occupation first and order number second, it was emphasized. Those in non-deferable jobs are being taken first, as was warned last spring in a drive to get fathers into essential industries and critical occupations.

Until formal legislation in Washington makes any changes, present regulations affecting fathers are being followed to the letter," Colonel Smith added in the face of the vote by the House of Representatives banning draft of fathers until all other available men have been taken.

General Hershey and Colonel Smith conferred with Governor Saltonstall at the State House at 3 p. m.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," "F," and "G" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; stamps "C" to "F," inclusive, expire Oct. 30; stamps "G" expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "H" become valid Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Miss Eunice Avery will lecture on "Russia Without Prejudice" in the Copley-Plaza Ball room at 10:45 a. m.

"Greek Art" is to be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

William J. Clench, curator of mollusks at the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, will give an illustrated lecture on "Hawaii" at 7:30 p. m. in the New England Museum of Natural History. Open free to members of the Museum and to Servicemen and women.

Saturday

Mrs. Hayward will give a talk on "Stained Glass" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. Mrs. Tanner will give a talk on "Techniques in Painting II." Both are free to the public.

Australia is the subject of the two free movies, "Australia, Wild and Strange," and "Southern Crossways," to be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. Saturday and at 3 p. m. on Sunday. Free to the Public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Taxing of U. S. Properties In State Sought

More than $500,000,000 worth of Federally-owned property in Massachusetts would be taxable by Bay State cities and towns if a resolution adopted today by the Massachusetts Conference on Problems of Local Taxation is favorably acted upon in Washington.

The resolution, which was placed before the meeting by John A. Swan of Worcester, called upon the Federal Government to authorize cities and towns to tax Federally-owned property within Massachusetts which is used in a competitive capacity.

Commenting on the large amount of Federally-owned property which is now tax exempt, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation Henry F. Long said that before the war, Federally-owned property in the United States totaled $6,000,000,000 compared to $30,000,000,000 today.

The Tax Commissioner pointed out that if this resolution is acted upon favorably in Washington, local Massachusetts communities will be able to take advantage of the opportunity to tax Federal property within the Commonwealth, since State laws would permit this. Some States, he said, would be prevented from taxing such property because of their present State laws.

The Conference at which the resolution was adopted, is holding its 54th annual meeting in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House today and tomorrow.

Criticizing legislation filed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, James J. Casey, Chief Assessor Cambridge, urged creation of a "pressure group" to approve or oppose bills filed for action by the General Court.

Particularly assailing legislative proposals to base values on the sale price of property within the last two years, Mr. Casey said: "We must watch legislation, and I propose that we organize as a pressure group to favor bills beneficial to the Commonwealth and improve the tax structure of the communities, and oppose bills inimical to the best interests of real estate and personal propery.

"I suggest that we digest the bills and pass the digest on to assessors who will canvass their Representatives and Senators and give them the benefit of opinions of the assessors on the bills."

Mr. Casey's proposal may be acted upon during the present session.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain or drizzle tonight ending Friday morning; little change in temperature; moderate winds occasionally fresh tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasionall rain or drizzle tonight and Friday morning; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional rain or drizzle tonight ending Friday morning; little change in temperature tonight and Friday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:48 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 12:04 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Metal Trade Pay Hearings

Four public hearings on wage rates in the metal trades were announced here recently by the New England War Labor Board. The first comes today at the Hotel Kimball in Springfield, the second at 17 Court Street, Boston, Oct. 29, the third at the Hotel Biltmore, Providence, R. I., Nov. 2, and the last at Community House, Springfield, Vt., Nov. 5.

Economic Freedom Held Tied Up by Government

Private industry will have no chance of providing full employment after the war unless there is a complete and fundamental change in the character and purpose of the Federal Government, Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, told the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts here at the Hotel Statler today.

"Even before this war began all important areas of free employment, free marketing, free management and free consumption in American economic life — which are essential elements of free enterprise—were being penetrated and absorbed by the totalitarian mechanism of government," Dr. Jordan declared in his keynote address to the manufacturers.

"The war has served the anticipated purpose of speeding, streamlining and completing the process of building for the future an American model of the European welfare state.

Enterprise Is Sabotaged

"From its outset the New Deal was destined, if not deliberately designed, to bring the Old World back to America, and in every important aspect of life and labor it has already done so.

"So far as the fundamentals of free enterprise are concerned, almost all of the sap of independent initiative, responsibility and resources has in fact already been squeezed out of the vital voluntary economic organism in America.

"Private enterprise is so plainly caught in the grip of this governmental mechanism that as a matter of common sense and common honesty it must seem absurd that business management should assume or be expected to assume complete and unqualified responsibility for providing jobs for everybody after the war."

The situation, the industrial leader declared, calls for a reconstruction of the essential elements of the American republic. This question is beginning to occupy the thought and hope of many Americans, he said.

The important point today, he continued, is free enterprise. "This has ceased to exist," he held, "except in scattered and insignificant marginal areas of business activity, and has become a myth or legend and an empty slogan."

Urges Wage Incentives

Adoption of more wage incentive plans was urged on Massachusetts manufacturers by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Chairman of the War Production Board, in his address on war production. Mr. Wheeler also asked for more labor-management production drive committees.

"Our only opportunity of appreciably increasing our production from here on is by getting more produced per man and per woman," he reported to the leaders of the State's industries. "A careful study of some of the wage incentive plans approved by the National War Labor Board shows a proven increase in production ranging from 11 to 40 per cent."

Though over 2,600 labor-management committees have been set up in plants over the country, only 86 have been established in Massachusetts, Mr. Wheeler added. But 47 per cent of the 86 had won the Army-Navy "E" award for production, he pointed out, declaring the joint committees opened a "wide untapped field for increasing war production."

Ready to Bow to Washington

If the manpower shortage cannot be overcome in a democratic way by the end of this year, the WPB Chairman announced himself ready to "let the Government direct what each and every one of us on the home front must do."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey of Washington, Director of the Selective Service, followed with a report on the selective service to the manufacturers.

Cyrus S. Ching, former member of the National War Labor Board and a Vice-President of the U. S. Rubber Co. declared that industry would make a mistake if it failed to obtain the co-operation and understanding of organized labor in its postwar planning. He said that he believed industry had failed to establish adequate contact with the NWLB.

"E" Awards Rededicated

Nearly 150 Army-Navy "E" pennants awarded for high production were rededicated at the luncheon meeting of the Associated Industries. Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. (Retired), Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis and Governor Saltonstall participated in the ceremonies. Col. Willard Chevalier, publisher of Business Week, and Cecil Brown, war correspondent, made addresses.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who was a guest at the luncheon but not scheduled to speak until tonight, give a pleasant surprise to the gathering by outlining achievements of the Navy in the war.

This afternoon brought a seminar on postwar planning led by a number of notables. At tonight's banquet, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Quentin Reynolds, the war correspondent, will speak.

Today's election of a new president of the Associated Industries placed Roe S. Clark of Springfield in that office. Mr. Clark is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Package Machinery Company, President of the National Metal Trades Association, and President of the Employers Association of Western Massachusetts.

THERE OUGHT TO BE AN "E" AWARD FOR MOTHERS!

Three cheers for the family's favorite hero! Refusing to be daunted by critical shortages, the problems of point rationing and Wartime prices, she cheerfully carries on—doing her best to serve her family with wholesome nourishing meals.

Even the mere sight of a crowded market, with its anxious shoppers, meatless meat counters and busy clerks, will make the most stout-hearted male turn back in dismay. But not Mother!

Although unexpected shortages and frequent changes in the value of her "points" often upset her carefully-prepared shopping lists, she never loses her good-humored patience. She considers these and the other problems of Wartime living a direct challenge to her ingenuity and skill as a homemaker and refuses to let them get the better of her.

What to serve for dessert was one of her many problems until she discovered easy-to-buy, easy-to-serve Hood's Milk Sherbet. Every day more and more families are swinging over to this refreshing, year-round dessert treat. They enjoy its pure fruit flavor and country-fresh, whole milk smoothness. Surprise your family — tonight — by serving Hood's Milk Sherbet.

(And remember — when you buy sherbet, you are helping to share the available ice cream supply with the boys in the Armed Services!)

On Sale at All Hood, Turner Centre and Neapolitan-Creme Supreme Ice Cream Dealers

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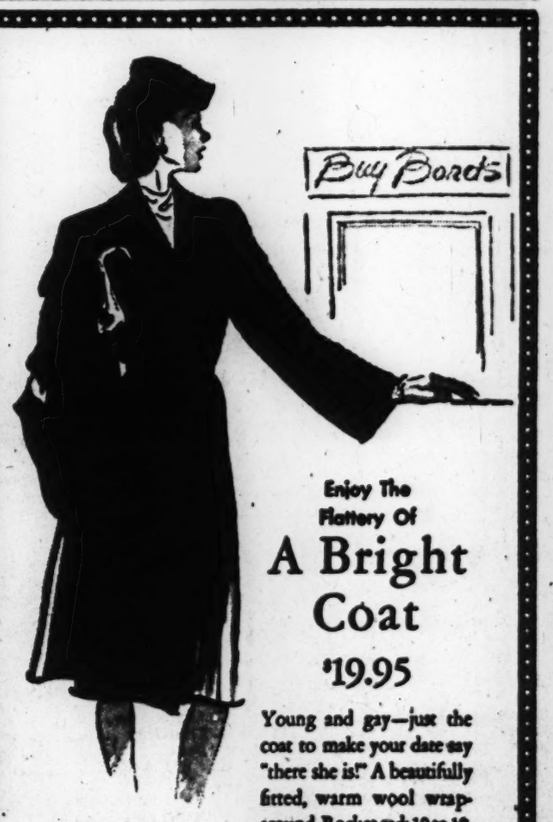

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Navy Gets Normandie as Lafayette

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The Steamship Lafayette, formerly the Normandie, queen of the French Merchant Fleet, towering and erect in the background was formally turned over to the Navy here yesterday following an 18-months salvage operation which has been acclaimed as the greatest in maritime history.

Capt. Bernard E. Manseau, Supervisor of Salvage for the Navy Bureau of Ships, in a brief ceremony, presented the 83,000-ton craft, which burned and capsized at her pier in February, 1942, to Capt. H. V. McKittrick, representing the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

Captain McKittrick pledged that work of refitting the vessel would be rushed at top speed, although he would not say whether the Lafayette would be remodeled and used as an aircraft carrier or as a troop ship. It has been estimated that it will take at least several months to recondition the vessel for active service again. She had been made over into a troop carrier and was about ready for use when she caught fire.

Cheap at the Price

Salvaging of the craft to date has cost $4,500,000, and when she is refitted and in service, the total cost will reach $20,000,000, it was said. It would cost $50,000,000 however, to reproduce the vessel today as compared with the original cost of $60,000,000.

"The salvage of the U. S. S. Lafayette is completed," Captain Manseau declared. "After 18 months of unflagging work, this ship is restored to an even keel. That she floats again is a tribute to the skill and perseverance of all those who worked on her—the men of the Navy and the men of Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation. It is with great satisfaction that I now turn over the U. S. S. Lafayette to you. Acting for the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, with the knowledge that this group ship soon will be returned to useful service."

At a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Engineering Societies Building here last night, Captain Manseau described the salvage operations in detail.

Beating the Mud

He told how mud came through a cargo port of the big vessel as fast as it was removed from the inside at one point in the operations; how divers fed 3,000 bags of rags and sawdust into leaks. How she was tested and found "practically bottle-tight" and pumped free of the 100,000 tons of water pinning her down on the mudding river bed.

When the big craft began to right itself a leak was discovered in a large compartment deep in the vessel which could not be handled by pumps, he recalled. Finally the leak was partially choked off by pumping concrete into the double bottoms and strengthening the bulkheads of that compartment. The ship was then floated and divers stopped off numerous leaks by feeding about 3,000 bags of rags and sawdust into the apertures which jammed against the concrete in the bilges, reducing the leakage to the point where the compartment could be pumped out.

Grounded Vessel Called Total Loss

By the Associated Press

Belmar, N. J., Oct. 28

The Navy wrote off as a total loss Oct. 27 one of four merchant ships blown ashore in a storm which caused more than a million dollars damage along New Jersey's Atlantic Seaboard.

The 7,916-ton James Longstreet which piled up on Sandy Hook just outside New York Harbor "appears to be a total loss," said a public relations officer at the Third Naval District, New York.

Auto Union Head Remanded to Jail

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 28 (AP)—The State Supreme Court denied Oct. 27 the petition for discharge of R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, and ordered him remanded to the custody of the Travis County Sheriff to serve a contempt judgment of $100 fine and three days in jail.

Mr. Thomas was cited for contempt for violating a restraining order prohibiting him from soliciting membership in a union without obtaining an organizer's permit as required by Texas' relatively new labor union regulation law.

In his appeal to the Supreme Court he attacked constitutionality of this provision of the law. He has 15 days in which to file a motion for rehearing.

Halt in Postal Service To Vatican Announced

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Suspension of postal service to Vatican City was announced today.

No reason was given for the action, which was called "temporary," but it was thought it may have been a precaution to keep mail from falling into the hands of the Germans.

General Motors Will Pay Bonuses

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Regional War Labor Board has aprpoved a 30-day trial for a recruitment plan which will pay bonuses in war stamps and bonds to employees who bring in new workers at General Motors' Electromotive Division at La Grange, Ill.

Edwin E. Witte, regional WLB chairman, said that the plan would reduce large expenditures used in advertising for new workers.

For each new applicant brought in, the corporation will pay $5 in war stamps and an additional $10 will be given to the recruiter for each trainee who succeeds at his job after 30 days. Up to $100 will be paid for recruiting skilled workers and as rewards for bringing in the greatest number of new workers.

British War Girls Now Wed in White

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—As a result of her recent flight to England, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has made it possible for British women in uniform to fill a heart's desire—to be married in white.

While in England, Mrs. Whitehurst was impressed by the tales that bridegrooms wanted their brides to wear white, but no wedding gowns could be obtained.

On her return she appealed to the 2,000,000 members of the General Federation. Indiana Juniors bought the first bridal outfit; the Maryland Federation the second. British girls, Waafs, Ats, and Wrens, wishing to borrow a gown make application through their service headquarters. Ten shillings are charged for use of each gown to meet cleaning costs.

Women's Zionist Group Quits Jewish Committee

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mrs. David de Sola Pool, National President of the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah, announced Oct. 25 the group's withdrawal from membership in the American Jewish Committee because, she said, of the committee's dissassociation from the American Jewish conference and because of basic difference of opinion on policies, particularly regarding Palestine and White Paper restrictions.

A resolution adopted last night at the opening session of Hadassah's 29th annual convention termed the Committee's action "a breach in the co-operative effort of American Jewry," Mrs. De Sola Pool declared.

Halloween Pranks Liked By 'Hitler' and 'Hirohito'

CHICAGO—"Children, please soap this window," read placards in many South Side stores.

The notice says "soap, tallow, and paraffin are used in explosives. If wasted on smearing property there will be less powder to be used against us. The labor necessary to remove and repair damage caused by pranks is wasted effort. This helps us, so go to it, friends."

The message to Halloween pranksters is signed "Hitler" and "Hirohito."

Part of Great American Family

Museum of the City of New York

Russian Gets Firsthand Pictures of American Life'

Photograph of Welsh American family seen at exhibit "American Counterpoint" now on view at the Museum of the City of New York.

Russian Photographs American Life

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The camera is telling a story of what Americans, coming from 50 national and racial groups, are like in a series of photographs entitled "American Counterpoint," taken by a Russian immigrant, Alexander Alland, which were placed on view at the Museum of the City of New York today.

In his efforts to get firsthand pictures of the various types of old and recent American citizens—all united now in a fight for freedom—access to many homes was given the photographer. More than 100 photographs are included.

They begin with a picture of an American Indian, captioned, "But I'd rather be called just American, like the rest of you." Another scene shows an Americanization class, "The way we live and the way we treat our neighbors—these they learn from us." Family and friendly groups illustrating the Four Freedoms in operation are shown and children at work and play, Americans at various forms of worship, singing national songs, dancing folk dances and working in the war effort, in school and appearing as arguments against prejudice.

The photographer's own story of his coming to America is one which made him search for a greater appreciation of the meaning of tolerance and good will in a free country, he says.

According to Mr. Alland, he came to New York in the summer of 1923, "filled with happiness and anticipation, mingled with fear." Following inspection at Ellis Island and finding lodgment in a comfortable home maintained to assist newcomers, he stood watching the crowd at Times Square.

"No one asked me any questions," he said. "I was not called upon to identify myself, to show my papers. For the first time in years, I felt secure. Already I was one of the millions. I was an American. . . ."

War's Real Test to Come When Shooting Is Ended

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, said today "the ball game isn't going to be all over when the shooting stops; for millions it will be only beginning."

"At the end of the war, we shall have an abundance of willing labor and a plentiful supply of materials which then will be no longer needed for ships, tanks, and bombing planes," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the American Municipal Associaton.

"Have we enough ingenuity to bring the two together for the purpose of creating a better life for all?"

He said that planning of many types must be done by Federal, state, and local governments to meet the employment needs.

Hugh Potter of Houston, Texas, President of the Urban Land Institute, in another prepared address, declared that "orderly postwar building must take into account rebuilding of worn-out districts to standards of neighborhood attractiveness and livability that equal or surpass suburban counterparts."

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We hear a great deal about quality these days. Usually, it is an occasion for asking unusually high prices.

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Symphony Preview—Stradivarius Series Opens

Khatchatourian Concerto, Piston Organ Work on Bill

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Expansion, an idea to which musical performance has always lent itself, applies in a characteristic way at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, this week, when Walter Piston's Prelude and Allegro for Organ and Strings is played.

For the work is evidently planned on a light scheme of sonority, whereas it will be reproduced on a heavy one. Composed for an organ of moderate size and for a chamber-music collection of stringed instruments, it will be heard in Symphony Hall on the organ of big pressures installed there, along with full contingents of violins, violas, cellos and doublebasses.

Accordingly, it may be expected to take on the same broadened sound that a Brandenburg Concerto of Bach or a Concerto Grosso of Handel takes when handled after modern rule and practice.

The presentation must come through, indeed, like an enlargement of that given of the work at the Germanic Museum in Cambridge last summer, E. Power Biggs at the organ and Arthur Fiedler then conducting. Yet size, after all, is relative in music. From an eighteenth-century clavichord tinkling out a Bach invention to an assemblage of singers and players engaged on an effort like Mahler's "Symphony of the Thousand," the fundamentals remain.

♪ ♪ ♪

Anyone who heard the Piston work as performed at the Museum or as communicated over the air in August will have formed an idea of its content and quality. But to make a guess about it from a brief perusal of the score, it moves in classic style, beginning with a slow, meditative introduction and leading to something fast and energetic. The string parts go much in the manner of a quartet; and so for that matter does the organ part. A duet of equals comes to realization, each well individualized in ideas expounded and both concurring in sentiment and purpose.

Another novelty finds room on Dr. Koussevitzky's program—Piano Concerto, by Aram Khatchatourian (first six letters pronounced as a compromise between "catch" and "hatch"; second syllable, lone vowel, -a; third, -tour; fourth, -ian, like "yan"—not official, but awaiting better advice). The concerto is known to those who attended the Symphony Hall Pops the past spring and summer; for Arthur Fiedler brought it out to applause there. Other composers about the country have won the interest of their audiences with it.

A two-piano arrangement, published in Moscow and Leningrad in 1940, and bearing date of 1936 under the composer's name, shows that the piece has been available long enough for any particular originality to have become understood and appreciated. The full score, as designed for grand-scale presentation, calls for most of today's platform equipment, just about the whole accepted orchestral household, along with an odd item named flexotone, whatever that may be. As written for, the flexotone appears to add a slight ting or tang to the song of the violins; but only in a spot or two, and for present Boston Symphony adjustments it is silent, left out.

♪ ♪ ♪

About an exact half hour is the time required for performance. Program-makers are rather precise about their timing; and who knows what this may have to do with tempo? Someone holds a watch on doings in concert halls and opera houses. The exactitude of the radio was nothing new for musical managers to adapt their methods to.

Marks of expression abound in the pages of the concerto score. Monotony seems to have no chance here. Throughout the first movement the signature of D flat is consistently written; and while that does not signify what it would in a classic work as to key, it probably defines some sort of tonal center. At any rate, the movement does indeed end on a unison note of D flat.

A few quite showy effects occur, as where the bass clarinet summons the piano to dash off a cadenza by way of conclusion to the first movement; and again where the same low-speaking voice takes predominance in the second movement, the Andante. Here the bass clarinet exercises itself throughout its range and chants what looks on paper like a fine, and possibly eloquent, passage of recitative. The whole orchestral partition, truth to say, manifests much pride of decorating and polishing. Just as the first movement allows the pianist free rein to display his powers as executant in a cadenza, so in turn does the third movement, Allegro brillante.

Those who have listened to a playing of the cadenzas speak of them as summing up in a nimble, flamboyant manner certain strains of Oriental and Caucasian melody that form the material of the main composition.

'Carmen Jones' Postponed

The engagement of "Carmen Jones" at the Boston Opera House has been postponed from next Tuesday to Tuesday, Nov. 9. The company is staying an extra week in Philadelphia where a heavy demand for seats is reported.

Abresch

William Kapell
Soloist at this week's Symphony concerts.

Pictures at Symphony Hall

During concert time this week oil paintings by W. Lester Stevens will be shown in the first balcony gallery of Symphony Hall.

The New England countryside has occupied the brush of Mr. Stevens for many years. His concentrated study of its topography, moods and distinctive features has resulted in many authentic records.

Mr. Sevens depicts New England in the four seasons, the spring freshness, the summer lushness, the autumnal pageantry of color, and the soft whiteness of winter. He expresses the peculiarly homelike character of New England. He makes it approachable, adaptable, easy of access. The scenery is not merely the pleasing decoration of a picture, but something which comes within the experience of every native.

Among the canvases are themes of the Berkshire region, Rockport street scenes, towns in New Hampshire. There are also some canvases of still-life. D. A.

Film on Nazi Propaganda

A short feature on German propaganda, showing the type of information employed by the Nazis as a weapon of offense, will be shown at the Telepix starting Friday. Other items on the program will include a film on the development of aviation from early days to the present, a sport number on basketball, Phil Spitalny's "Moments of Charm," "San Diego and the Marines," two color cartoons and newsreels.

Associated Press

George Montgomery
In "Bomber's Moon," coming Friday to the Esquire.

Viola Player, Second Violin New Members

A viola player of the first order is acquired for the town in the appointment of Eugene Lehner to membership in the Stradivarius Quartet, which opened its series of six chamber music concerts in Jacob Sleeper Hall last evening under the auspices of the Boston University College of Music.

Mr. Lehner, a practiced hand in quartet playing, becomes a colleague of the violinist, Wolfe Wolfinsohn and of the former Flonzaley violoncellist, Ivan d'Archambeau. The three strong individualities produce a quality of ensemble that will surely strike sparks and the conversable element for a time at least must be the new viola player, who is one of that rare sort that makes his tone continually heard without causing coarseness or thickness in the harmony and without otherwise upsetting the general balance.

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For one thing, Mr. Lehner treats the viola like a tenor instrument rather than like an alto. He regards it, we may fairly say, more as a reduced cello than as an over-sized violin. He brings out, too, a characteristic and an effectual sound. He employs a properly broad manner of execution. Moreover, he takes a main instead of a subordinate hand in the interpretation.

Some string quartets are the first violin accompanied by his three associates. Others, and perhaps the majority, are the first violin and the cellist in duet, the other two members just filing in. The ideal would doubtless be four equally impressive artists in perfect unity of communication. Near enough to the ideal in all reason is what we have in the Stradivarius—a trio consisting of first violin, viola player, and cellist, the second violin in a way pairing with the first violin.

The second violin here concerned, like Mr. Lehner, joins the group newly this season. He is Raphael Hillyer, and an admirable performer at his station.

The Stradivarius men are surely going somewhere. At their first concert, which was an illustration of the early days of quartet composing, they set down the facts on three works of Haydn, dating 1772 (C major op. 20, No. 2); 1785 (D major, op. 50, No. 6); and 1789 (F major, op. 55, No. 2).

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Whatever the intention in their choice, they showed remarkably well what Haydn means when he marks a movement as allegretto. It means that he is spreading himself to express good nature and pleasantness. All three works make room for an allegretto. In the C major, it is the minuet; in the D major, it is the finale; in the F major, it is the air and variations in slow time that serves as opening movement, and as if that were not enough, the minuet besides.

It is a natural observation to make, that a composer improves in his handling of a form from period to period; and certainly the latest in date of these three Haydns can be called the best. The F major attains an especially subtle effect of unity by being on the variation side not only in the opening andante but all the way through.

W. F. T.

Films at South Station

The program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday will include: "War for Men's Minds," expounding Nazi propaganda methods; "Oklahoma Outlaws"; "These Are the Men," describing Hitler, Goebbels, Hess, and Göring; "Tumble Bugs," a Grantland Rice Sportlight; "Ina Ray Hutton"; cartoons; "Field Trial Champs"; and newsreels.

Radio Timetable

(Pertinent Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

This dial gives radio above the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
2:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
2:15	"Caribbean"; Drama	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
2:30	News; Snapshots	Music orchestra; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Variety Show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
2:45	"Help Wanted"	Music orchestra; talks	"Right to Happiness"		Jamboree
3:00	Your Home Front	Morton Downey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
3:15	Reporter; news	Harmonet	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Haymes, songs
3:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead": U. S. Navy Program; orch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
3:45	Interviews; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"		Will Bradley's Orch.
4:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; sk.	Irish songs
4:30	Police; Quartet	Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
4:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
5:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
5:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
5:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Political talk
5:45	News; 6:00 J. Harold	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
6:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
6:15	Dateline"; drama	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger, news
6:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	Yankee Yarns	Political talk	You Shall Have Music
6:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Dave Rose's Orchestra	You Shall Have Music
7:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Laselle Manners; Russ	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
7:15	Comedy; Or.; Pat	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
7:30	O'Brien, Ruth Warrick; "Iron Major"	Meet Your Navy; Musical Var. Show; Interviews	"Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Sig. Romberg Melodies
7:45				"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Sig. Romberg Melodies
8:00	Playhouse; Drama;	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Beethoven's Sonata No. 9
8:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E MacGregor; chs.; or	Oracle Fields' Show	Double or Nothing; quiz
8:30	Wendell Willkie	George Olsen's Orch.	"Purple Ace	Punay's	show; J. R. King, m. c
8:45		Orchestra; Harrelson	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc		
9:00	Moore-Durante Comedy Variety Show	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Cedric Foster, news	News; Defense talk
9:15	Stage Door Canteen	Waltztime; Music	guest, Frank Fanghora	Sports Preview; A. Ward	Treasury Star Parade
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Com. J. Welshel	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
9:45		M. Piastro, conductor	Prelude to Victory	Musical Roundup	Horace Heidt's Orch
10:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Teddy Powell's Orch
10:15	"Jam"; Ridicout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Rep. Martin J. Kennedy	Denny Beckner's Orch	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:30	"Who Is Charlie";	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"After Victory—What?"	Day's End; music
10:45	dr.; Orson Welles	Dance Music; News	Music You Want	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Br'fst Bandbox	M. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Ridicout	Musical Program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	M. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"This Living World"	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Food Talk	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"What Shall We Eat?"
10:15	American Stories	Music; Cugat's Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fisherman's Pgm; news	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Mario Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	News; Caribbean	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lilly Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Innocence Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Richard Crooks, songs
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Spotlight Revue"	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Window; Music Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Bankhead Talking; News	"The Little Show"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Baby Institute; Talks	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch and His Boys	Opera in Miniature
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Words in News; Music	Curtain Time; featuring
1:45	Chas. Sweeney	Fisherman's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Harper's songs
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	"Singing Stars"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty Musical
2:45	"Parry Mason"; sk	"Singing Stars"	Betty Crocker, talk	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Music of the Masters	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Variety Show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music of the Masters	"Right to Happiness"		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Lou Breese's Orchestra
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead": Bob	Harold Grant's Orch
4:45	Interviews; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Stanley's Orch.; songs	Benny Goodman's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Police; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News; Political talk
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Political talk
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harold	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Dateline"; drama	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	Yankee Yarns	Political talk	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Dave Rose's Orchestra	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Laselle Manners; Russ	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
8:15	Comedy; Or.; Pat	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	O'Brien, Ruth Warrick; "Iron Major"	Meet Your Navy; Musical Var. Show; Interviews	"Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Sig. Romberg Melodies
8:45				"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Sig. Romberg Melodies
9:00	Playhouse; Drama;	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Beethoven's Sonata No. 9
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E MacGregor; chs.; or	Oracle Fields' Show	Double or Nothing; quiz
9:30	Wendell Willkie	George Olsen's Orch.	"Purple Ace	Punay's	show; J. R. King, m. c
9:45		Orchestra; Harrelson	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc		
10:00	Moore-Durante Comedy Variety Show	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Cedric Foster, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	Stage Door Canteen	Waltztime; Music	guest, Frank Fanghora	Sports Preview; A. Ward	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Com. J. Welshel	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45		M. Piastro, conductor	Prelude to Victory	Musical Roundup	Horace Heidt's Orch
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Teddy Powell's Orch
11:15	"Jam"; Ridicout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Rep. Martin J. Kennedy	Denny Beckner's Orch	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	"Who Is Charlie";	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"After Victory—What?"	Day's End; music
11:45	dr.; Orson Welles	Dance Music; News	Music You Want	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Day's End; News

'Pimpernel' Held Over

The revival program of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" starring Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon and Raymond Massey, and "The Ghost Goes West" in which Robert Donat plays the lead, is being held through the rest of the week at the Exeter Theater.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English.
KGOY, 9.52meg, 31m.
London—6 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKI, 15.14meg, 19.7m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YVIRN, 6.39meg, 46.6m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.34m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Comments in English. RKI, 11.82meg, 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
London—10 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.34m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.10m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"McGeachy's Daily Round-up." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg; 49.1m; GRT, 7.13meg, 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg, 30.9m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Oct. 29

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters. Dom Rosa, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Hemming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Hyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Halla Stoddard. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr Serge Koussevitzky conductor. Soloists: E. Power Biggs, organist; William Kapell, pianist. 2:30.
Copley-Plaza, Oval Room — Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky. 12:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.
"Terror House," Wilfred Lawson. 3:35, 8:15, 8:10.
Exeter—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10. "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.
Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 5:00, 8:35.
Kenmore—"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 3:40, 6:10, 9:30. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. 1, 4:25, 8.
Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 9:00, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:00.
Majestic—"Girl from Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10:00. Stage Show. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.
Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.
Modern—"Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.
Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:35, 4:35, 7:15, 10. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 9.
Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"Follow the Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:15, 10. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9.
Scollay—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Back to My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.
South Station Theater—"Arctic Passage." "A Letter from Ireland." "Unusual Occupations No. 5." "This Is the Navy." "Scrap Happy." "The Three Sheogs." latest Newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:30, 2:57, 5:24, 10:01. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:00 a. m., 2:07, 5:04, 8:01.
Toledo—"Ceylon with the Thaw Expedition." "Arctic Passage." "Pete Smith." "Animal Novelty." "Songs by Helen O'Connell." "Sheepshead Bay." "Super Mouse." Newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 1, 4:35, 7:50. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:30, 6, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:15 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 9, 11:30 a. m., 3:25, 6:35, 9:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Tennessee Johnson." Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 5.
Allston: "They Came to Blow Up America." George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Two Senoritas from Chicago." 1:45, 5.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Behind the Rising Sun." Tom Neal, Margo. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:30, 5.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson.
Coolidge Corner: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.
Cleveland Circle: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Margo. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 1:45, 7:55.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 5.
Harvard: "Behind the Rising Sun." Margo, Tom Neal. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 2, 5.
Universal: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 2:33, 5:45, 9:00. Selected Short Subjects. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Wings Over the Pacific," Ines Cooper. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige.
Codman Square: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 1:45, 5:40. "Scattergood Survives," Guy Kibbee. 3, 7:30.
Park: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Souls at Sea." Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:30, 7:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. 3:20, 8:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 1:43, 4:50, 7:57. "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. 3:08, 6:18, 9:12.
Mystic: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. 2, 7, 10:05. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "Wagon Tracks West," Bill Elliott. 3:45, 9:40. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 2:35, 6:30.
Ridgewood: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 3:14, 9:14. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. 3:15, 8:35. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2, 7, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaskan Highway," Jean Parker. Continuous 1-11. Fellsway: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen.
NATICK—Colonial: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Appointment to Britiany," Pierre Aumont. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, "A Scream in the Dark," B. Lowery. 2, 7.
Strand: "The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Someone to Remember." Mabel Paige. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. "Here Comes Kelly," Tom Neal, Margo.
Strand: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Behind the Rising Sun." Margo, Tom Neal. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7:30. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 3:14, 8:39.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders.
Coolidge: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. March of Time's "Airwaves to Peace."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 3:33, 6:40, 9:35. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:37, 7:37.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Tales of Manhattan," Ben Williams. 3:30, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Held Over—Fourth Week!
"LASSIE COME HOME"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer TECHNICOLOR Production
Roddy McDowall • Donald Crisp • Dame May Whitty • Edmund Gwenn
Directed by Fred M. Wilcox Produced by Samuel Marx
ON THE STAGE: "AUTUMN REVUE"—Produced by Russell Markert with settings by Nat Karson . . . featuring the Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Guest Artists and the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600
GIVE TO THE NATIONAL WAR FUND

BETTY GRABLE • ROBERT YOUNG
ADOLPHE MENJOU
in
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY
in Technicolor!
On The Stage
DANNY KAYE
TOMMY TUCKER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Extra Added Attraction
BEATRICE KAY
AND OTHER BIG ACTS
KEEP BUYING BONDS **ROXY** 7th AVE. & 50th ST.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evgs. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL

Garden Club Federation Listens to 'Mrs. Appleyard'

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Combining the entertaining with the practical much as she does in her books, Louise Andrews Kent, author of "Mrs. Appleyard's Year" and "Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen," this afternoon addressed the annual meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at Horticultural Hall. All officers except the treasurer were re-elected at the business meeting of the Federation headed by Mrs. Harold Plimpton as President.

"I'm not saying I didn't learn anything about gardening last summer," Mrs. Kent told her fellow gardeners. "I found out I'd better wear a good wide-brimmed hat in the Vermont sun, even if I did look silly in it. But no one needs to try to make me like turnip greens.

"These points, of course, take up the intellectual side of the subject. For practical purposes I recommend Mr. Paul Dempsey's book about growing your own vegetables and Mr. Burrage's 'Twenty Minutes a Day Garden' although I admit I had to spend a little longer.

"Having a pressure cooker," she explained, "we co-operated with our enighbors in using it." This lesson in neighborly co-operation, she considers one of the valuable experiences of wartime living.

"I can do my inspirational reading for the day just about as well in the kitchen at midnight with one eye on the pressure gauge as I could in bed with one ear on the radio," she added, "No on can say I have not adjusted myself to changing civilization. The jars seem to be holding together pretty well, too."

Answering the inevitable question as to whether she and Mrs. Appleyard are one, she admitted that "in my pleasanter moods there are resemblances — very superficial—between me and Mrs. Appleyard. We both like to cook, especially if someone else will wash the dishes; we both like humming birds and are terrified of sewing machines. Otherwise I don't see much resemblance."

One of the interesting recipes she gave in developing her subject, "Way of Using Our Harvest," was for creamed green beans with mushrooms. "To a quart of green beans," she directed, "use half a pound of mushrooms. Cut in pieces and fry gently in butter or substitute, with a teaspoonful of minced onions. Add to the beans which have been cooked 15 minutes, in the top of a double boiler. Put one tablespoonful of flour in a pan with some fat, blend it, pour on a cup of thin cream, season with half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and paprika. Pour over mushrooms and beans and let stand at least 20 minutes in the double boiler.

Federation officers re-elected to serve with Mrs. Plimpton are: Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., First Vice-President; Mrs. William A. Parker, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Miner H. A. Evans, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Arnold, Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Paul I. Wadleigh, Treasurer was newly elected. Regional Vice-Presidents are: Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr., Metropolitan; Mrs. Robert Bowen, Central; Mrs. L. Joseph Eno, Northeastern, and Mrs. William Franks, Southeastern; Allen L. Gillett, Weston Region.

Hints From the Restaurant

Lessons the homemaker may learn from the restaurant manager were outlined to members of the New England Women's Press Association yesterday afternoon by John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association in a talk before the group at the Women's Republican Club.

Although a restaurant buys in large quantities and never knows just how many persons are to be served, many of its problems are like those of a housewife in the matter of selection, preparation and care of food, said Mr. Stokes.

In these days when the use of left-overs is imperative, the proper care and refrigeration of them is of first importance, he told his audience. He also pointed out that proper handling of food was essential to the preservation of its nutritive value.

In discussing conservation, he urged the use of potatoes and tomatoes, peeling and all, for instance, the use of beet tops and celery tops, and so forth. A survey in a Midwest city of 80,000, he said, showed a loss of 21 per cent in food thrown into the garbage in homes, and 10 per cent in that thrown out by public eating places. On this basis, it was estimated that 38 pounds of food for each person a year could be saved by eliminating wasteful practices.

He also emphasized the importance of serving food attractively by giving thought to color and arrangement, especially in these days when there is comparatively little variety.

Christian Science Program Oct. 31

Luther P. Cudworth will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 10 a. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Seeking and Finding."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, will sing hymns number 50, "Dear Lord and Father of us all," and number 208, "O gentle presence," by Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "Consider the Lilies," by J. P. Scott. She will be accompanied by Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield, organist.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston, Massachusetts, outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

WAC Recruits Receive State Flag

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Saltonstall Makes Presentation in Hall of Flags

State flag of Massachusetts was presented to the third unit of Women's Army Corps recruits in the Hall of Flags at the State House this morning by Governor Saltonstall. Miss Katherine T. Coggins, of Waltham, is shown above receiving the flag from the Governor in behalf of the 67 WAC recruits who entrain tonight for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to begin their basic training.

67 Recruits For WAC Off For Training

Wives of two servicemen, the mother of a third, and a woman whose daughter is in the WAVES will be among the 67 recruits to the Women's Army Corps who will entrain at midnight tonight for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to begin their basic training.

This is the first group of recruits from Massachusetts to be assigned at their own request to specific services, including the air corps. They are the third group to start for basic training since beginning of the drive to secure 3,000 Bay State women for the WAC.

Those leaving tonight are:

Viola F. Cook, 87 Brown Street, Waltham; Mary E. Chaffin, Stetson Street, Hyannis; Bernice M. Cullen, 319 Medford street, Malden; Norma M. DiCesare, 68 Quincy Street, Quincy; Dorothy L. Anthony, 51 Adams Street, Somerville; Evangeline A. Atwood, 89 Brown Street, Waltham; Mary E. Walsh, 61 Union Street, Watertown; Isabelle W. Adams, 5 Lee Terrace, Arlington; Dorothy M. Bailey, 322 Washington Street, Dorchester; Norma M. Wallace, 31 Withington Street, Dorchester; Hazel H. Hyde, 6 Frost Street, Cambridge; Jean M. Gibson, 13 Hunnewell Circle, Newton; Mildred C. Walsh, 11 Jerome Street, Dorchester; Helen M. Waugh, 43 Roseberry Street, Mattapan; Paula Lazarus, 94 Fuller Street, Brookline; Susan B. Chase, 1004 No. Main Street, Brockton; Dorothy M. Cain, 67 East Brookline Street, Boston; Dorothy M. Boddie, 9 Keyes Street, Quincy; Mabel G. Frederickson, 143 Hemenway Street, Boston; Mary Young, 9 Fenton Place, Dorchester; Margaret Tagen, 109 Russell Street, Charlestown; Bernice Sossva, 29 Hollen Street, Peabody; Phyllis C. Pemthney, 73 Pine Street, Malden; Eleanor Pacifico, 47 Wolcott Street, Dorchester; Mary K. Murray, 1001 Essex Street, Lawrence; Mildred L. Milbender, 128 York Terrace, Brookline; Daisy B. M. McInnis, 574 Newbury Street, Boston; Kathleen T. McAtamney, 35 Warren Avenue, Somerville; Mary E. Manning, 17 Shillington Avenue, Lynn; Mary E. MacKay, 64 River Street, Braintree; Mary C. Macri, 123 Jerome Street, West Medford; Marguerite Bradley, 339 Spruce Street, Chelsea; Elsa J. Gerrish, 18 Paul Gore Street, Jamaica Plain; Margaret E. Gerow, 76 Pond Street, Natick; Florence P. Gibbons, 883 Morton Street, Dorchester; Jeannette Goldman, 14 Harlem Street, Dorchester; Catherine J. Hogan, 172 High Street, Brookline; Mildred I. Holland, 433 Geneva Avenue, Dorchester; Bertha V. Earle, 482 E. Center Street, W. Bridgewater; Margaret S. Foster, 69 Murdock Street, Somerville; Mary E. Devoren, 90 Bedford Street, Bridgewater; Frances E. Fox, 48 Willow Street, Lawrence; Charlotte Rovinsky, 71 Wolcott Street, Dorchester; Elaine M. Bayer, 140 Fuller Street, Brookline; Helen T. Adamowick, 12 Second Street, Ipswich; Gertrude R. Clarke, 6 Rayeroft Avenue, Weymouth; Helen V. Dundas, 91 Walter Avenue, Brookline; Elizabeth Grapes, 76 Peterboro Street, Brookline; Irene Aldrich, 13 Bush Street, Westfield; Eleanor Curry, 22 Allerton Street, Chicopee Falls; Anna J. Haskell, 144 Totten Street, Springfield; Hermina Hodle, 41 Ringgold Street, Springfield; Gertrude Kramer, 201 Oak Street, Holyoke; Frances Lamieux, 18 Hampden Street, Worcester; Jessie Parnell, Dudley Street, Worcester; Eva Roberts, 54 Park Street, Holyoke; Edith B. Roberts, 22 Worcester Street, W. Springfield; Gertrude Riecks, Lawrence; Rita N. Perry, 87 Orange Street, Worcester; Jessie Thomoson, 321 Lincoln Avenue, Amherst, and Ann May Yankosky, 37 Parkhill Avenue, Westfield.

George T. Everett

George T. Everett of Belmont who passed on yesterday, was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity and a retired businessman who had served for many years as treasurer of the Webster Thomas Company, wholesale grocers in Boston.

A native of Bradford, Maine, Mr. Everett was a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Knights Templars; Past Commander of De Molay Commandery; honorary member of Boston, Coeur de Lion, Joseph Warren and Reading Commanderies; a Past Illustrious Master of Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters; a member of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter and Soley Lodge, A. F. & A. M., as well as Massachusetts Consistory, 32d Degree. He was also a member of the Bryant Club.

Mr. Everett was awarded the Order of Merit, conferred by the Supreme Council, 33d Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for meritorius service, only a few days ago. The medal, only one of which is awarded each year, was presented by Norman K. Wiggin, 33d Degree, who just retired from the office of Commander in Chief of Massachusetts Consistory.

Fund Nears Goal

The 1943 Combined Jewish Appeal is fast nearing its goal, according to an announcement by Israel Friedlander, general chairman, who yesterday disclosed that 88 per cent of the quota had been raised.

Mr. Friedlander called upon members of the Appeal drive to exert every effort during the next week to meet the quota. The drive closes on next Wednesday.

City Election in Hartford Attracts Attention of State

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28—Hartford is in the midst of a city election campaign that has drawn the attention of the State. Senator William H. Mortensen, manager of the city's Bushnell Memorial concert hall, is conceded a chance to become the first Republican Mayor of the Connecticut Capital since pre-depression days.

Mr. Mortensen, elected to the State Senate a year ago in a district that is "normally" Democratic, is running against Dennis P. O'Connor, the Democratic incumbent in the Mayor's office. The election will be Nov. 2.

It is a vigorous campaign, with Senator Mortensen charging that machine politics runs the city hall. Democrats, supporting Mayor O'Connor, have pictured the city election as having national significance, with any defection from the Democratic party a blow to President Roosevelt's leadership of a nation at war.

Mayor O'Connor and Senator Mortensen are fairly well matched opponents. Both are young. Both have served in the State Senate. Mr. O'Connor came to the Mayor's office by election of the Board of Aldermen when Mayor T. J. Spellacy resigned a few months ago. He has had little opportunity to make a record in the Mayor's office and the voters know him, as they do Senator Mortensen, for his work as a legislator.

Both sides, of course, are claiming victory, but it is significant that neither group predicts a margin of more than 2,000 votes.

Waterbury, Bridgeport and New Haven will elect mayor's also on Nov. 2 but they have no contest that compares with Hartford's in state-wide interest.

Industrial Sites

An inventory of available manufacturing sites and factory floor space that may become vacant at the close of the war has been started by the Connecticut Development Commission. New industries will be looking for locations, the Commission believes, and Connecticut should be in the market for them.

Jamaicans to Stay

Nearly 200 Jamaicans out of 1,000 who came to Connecticut for farm work, have decided to brave the northern winter and stay through the year. They will work in tobacco warehouses until spring, then go back on the land.

'Black Market'

State OPA Director Anthony Arpaia reports that he has evidence of "black market" operations in oranges.

Public Relations

The Connecticut House of Representatives has a public relations counsel. Miss Margaret Carson of New York has been retained by the House Committee on Public Information.

Third War Loan

Connecticut exceeded its quota in the Third War Loan by $58,100,000. Sales of E bonds totaled $42,400,000. Total of all bonds sold was $511,100,000.

Beef Supply

It has been feast or famine in this State's beef supply. After months when there was little beef obtainable, now there is so much in the market that dairy interests are complaining they cannot sell their cull cows. Butchers are offering no more than $80 for dairy animals that would have brought $125 a few weeks ago.

Fitch L. Brennan, supervisor for the War Food Administration, pointed out that the milk supply is short and it would be a good idea for dairymen to keep their cows.

Dr. Schaffter Inducted

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Dorothy [illegible]affter pledged herself today to keep Connecticut College a place where "living important subjects are being taught to living important young women" as she was inducted as fourth president of the institution. The former professor of political science at Vassar College last month succeeded retired Dr. Katharine Blunt.

War Expands Red Cross '44 Requirements

Goal of the Red Cross war fund drive next March will have to be larger than ever, because Red Cross activities have so expanded since the beginning of the war, according to reports heard yesterday at the organization's annual meeting in Boston.

Instead of the usual 5,000 volunteers per year, this past year saw 51,731 persons giving their time freely to Red Cross work, according to the report of Joseph R. Hamlen, Chapter Chairman.

More than 10,000 messages or inquiries were conveyed overseas for Bostonians during the year, as compared with 3,888 last year. The budget for this work alone has already mushroomed from $16,000 before the war to $133,000 last year, and budget estimates place it at $350,000 next year.

The Cocoanut Grove disaster made the heaviest single demand on the Boston Metropolitan Chapter this past year, and Mr. Hamlen disclosed that 296 Red Cross nurses went on duty in hospitals at the time, and five of them remain with their patients even today. In addition, more than 1,000 trained volunteers gave aid.

Charles F. Rowley, who headed the last drive for funds, has also consented to conduct the 1944 appeal. Chairmen elected yesterday to head the other major services are:

William A. Parker, disaster relief; Mrs. Phister Cowin, home nursing; Miss Margaret Reilly and Miss Marion McCarthy, Army-Navy nurse recruitment; Dr. A. William Reggio, first aid; Ellery H. Clark, water safety; Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Junior Red Cross; Miss Harriet A. Robeson, volunteer special services; Mrs. Everett Morss, nutrition; Paul Amundson, camp and hospital council; Alan R. Morse, blood donor service, and Miss Helen S. Johnson, home service.

Gas Station Called Place To Block Fake Coupons

Illegal trafficking in counterfeit and stolen gasoline ration coupons —now flooding sections of southern New England in alarming quantities—could be 90 per cent eliminated at once by direct action on the part of honest gasoline dealers, in the opinion of Office of Price Administration officials.

As yet, northern New England has not seen many of the counterfeit coupons. But, in New Hampshire, western Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, thousands of counterfeit "A-6" coupons are showing up, and there's a sprinkling also of counterfeit "B," "C," and "T" coupons.

The counterfeits have increased of late with the recovery of many of the stolen coupons, and "A-6" coupons have been more in evidence than any other because legal coupons of this series expire on Nov. 8 "The racketeers have found it necessary to dump their cargo of illegal coupons hastily," said Russell R. Larmon, New Hampshire State OPA Director, in calling attention to the "shocking quantities which have flooded his State."

Massachusetts State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan, back in Boston this morning after a tour of the western part of Massachusetts where counterfeit coupons are most prevalent, said that the counterfeit coupons are "not a good imitation" and that it "needed no Sherlock Holmes to detect them."

Rhode Island's State OPA Director Christopher Del Sesto told 600 gasoline dealers at a meeting in Providence last night that "detection of the counterfeit coupons was so simple a girl could spot them."

According to State Director Larmon, the situation can be eliminated by co-operation between motorists and filling station operators who do not want the State's limited gasoline supplies siphoned into illegal channels.

Filling station operators do not need to resort to chemical tests to spot the counterfeits, he added. He has merely to follow two simple rules—rules laid down by the OPA in the beginning:

1. Remove the coupons offered him for gasoline from each ration book himself—"personally, himself," he emphasized.
2. Check the indorsement on the coupon with the registration number of the vehicle receiving the gasoline.

"If the dealer makes these checks—required under regulations anyway—he won't end up with any counterfeits."

Boston Edison Company says ... electric cords are scarce. Take care of those you own. Don't let them get kinked up and knotted. Keep them smoothed out and you'll get better and longer service from them.

Boston Edison Company

WALSH GIVES YOU

"Dressed-up" Comfort

"Dress" your feet up in style without sacrificing comfort! Walsh shoes . . . no matter how dressy . . . still provide perfect natural support and everlasting comfort . . . actually built into the last . . . to last the life of the shoe.

"Dressie"

Black or brown kid 2-eyelet tie, lizard-calf trim.

Sizes 4 to 10
AAAAA to C

$11.45

"Dressie" . . . with all its smart style appeal . . . boasts the same exclusive built-in features that have made all Walsh Shoes so famous.

Shoelife Comfort . . . perfect natural support and "barefoot" freedom are actually part of this fashion-smart tie, as every step will tell your feet!

Other shoes in stock $8.95 up.
Sizes 3 to 12 AAAAAA to EEE

Remember your Ration Book with Coupon No. 18 Attached

WALSH SHOE SHOP
30-34 CHAUNCY STREET
BOSTON

WHEN LONG DISTANCE LINES ARE CROWDED, THE OPERATOR WILL SAY...

"PLEASE LIMIT YOUR CALL TO 5 MINUTES. OTHERS ARE WAITING"

"THAT IDEA MAKES SENSE"

"OUGHT TO HELP EVERYBODY GET BETTER SERVICE"

WE'LL APPRECIATE YOUR CO-OPERATION WHEN YOU GET ON A CROWDED LINE. THIS NEW 5-MINUTE SUGGESTION WILL HELP CALLS GET THROUGH QUICKER.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Tokyo Reports U. S. Landing on Mono—Russians Smash Nazi Lines

Continued from Page 1

at the very core of Japanese air might in the Southwest Pacific has cost General Douglas MacArthur only 13 planes and some of their crews were saved.

Tokyo Radio in an English-language broadcast beamed to America declared that Allied forces had landed on Mono Island, also known as Treasury Island, on Oct. 27. One United States warship was said to have been sunk, and another damaged.

There was no confirmation from United States Headquarters in the South Pacific although a dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent, William Hipple, at Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters said Treasury Island had been attacked for the first time by American airmen. The island, 20 miles south and west of Shortland Island, was thought to be garrisoned with Japanese artillerymen guarding sea approaches to enemy-held Bougainville in the Northern Solomons.

Only one Liberator was lost on the latest raid announced by Headquarters and six of its crew were rescued, an achievement even more amazing in the light of the fact that the Liberators had to do practically all their fighting as well as bombing because bad weather forced most of the escorting Lightnings to turn back.

A spokesman from Admiral Halsey said reports through Oct. 25 showed the Japanese still were attempting to make no use of the Kahili and Kara airfields on South Bougainville and Ballale in the Shortlands.

Russia:

Fleeing Germans Being Outflanked

Russian tank units and strong advanced infantry forces pouring into the desert steppe west of Melitopol have seized all the little roads crisscrossing the area and are moving rapidly into the flanks of the fleeing Germans.

One column was moving south from Akimovka, 14 miles below Melitopol along the railroad to the Crimea, which already was within striking distance.

Another group was just south of Nikopol, manganese mining town, moving up to meet another force moving southwestward upon the town within the Dnieper River elbow.

The break-through between Zaporozhe and the Sea of Azov already has recaptured upwards of 300 square miles south of the Dnieper and there is only a shred of German line falling back toward the Crimea in the south and toward Kherson in the west.

Russians in this area were nearing the Perekop-Kherson railway, the only line out of the Crimea. This line leads to Nikolaev, northwest of Kherson, which may be a bottleneck since there is no railway out of Nikolaev unless the Germans have built one during the war.

Fall of strongly defended Krivoi Rog, iron ore and rail center already reported flanked on three sides by Red Army troops, was believed to be but a matter of hours, battlefront dispatches clearing through Moscow indicated.

Capture of Krivoi Rog, pivotal base for the German defense setup in the Southern Ukraine above the Crimea, would enable the Russians to turn the northern army of their pincers in a southerly direction to close with the opposite arm pushing northwestward from the Melitopol sector.

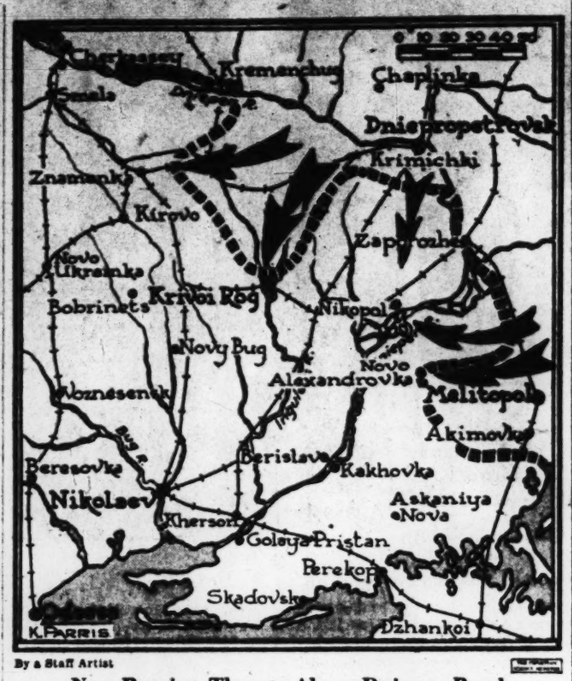
The Berlin Radio, terming the fighting a "superbattle,' said the Germans were completing "a large withdrawal movement" in the pocket of the Dnieper bend. Moscow declared, however, that Russian forces were effectively cutting up enemy attempts to get out of the trap.

The Moscow war bulletin reported Soviet spearheads at Novo-Alexandrovka, 48 miles west of Melitopol in the south, and at Krinichki, 27 miles west of Dniepropetrovsk on the northern end of the fighting front. A secondary thrust carried other Russian troops into the town of Goreloe on the Sea of Azov, 20 miles from a narrow isthmus joining the Crimea with the mainland.

The Russians cleared the 70-mile-long railroad line from Zaporozhe to Melitopol.

Formations of Soviet bombing planes attacked the railway junction of Apostolovo, 24 miles southeast of Krivoi Rog and 36 miles northwest of Nikopol, blasting concentrations of German war stores. They aided, also, in breaking up heavy tank forces the Germans were throwing into the battle.

The Russians also were advancing in White Russia, where Red Army forces captured more than 50 towns and cleared the highway between Nevel and Usvyaty in advances up to six miles through strongly defended terrain.



By a Staff Artist

New Russian Thrusts Along Dnieper Bend

Arrows show points at which new Russian thrusts have been made against the German forces which are being thrust back the whole length of the line along the Dnieper bend.

Amphibious Attack On Italy Forecast

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Oct. 28

The correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet said today that reports reaching Switzerland indicated Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was planning new amphibious operations against Central Italy.

A large concentration of Allied transport, supply, and warships was reported off the West Coast of Italy. Previously Allied troops were reported massing on Corsica for a new attack.

Gaeta is being mentioned by the Germans as the possible invasion sector, although there is some speculation that the Allies might try to cut above Rome into the Leghorn district, said the correspondent.

Italy:

Fifth Army Drives Deep Salient

American troops pushing high up the valley of the upper Volturno River have driven a deep salient into the enemy's lines northwesct of Raviscanina, Allied Headquarters announced.

Enemy resistance was reported stiffening along the entire front as the two Allied armies pressed forward over rough countryside.

At the Adriatic end of the front, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Headquarters announced that his British troops had secured a bridgehead over the Trigno River despite continuous enemy fighting to wipe out his position on the northwest banks.

In the face of what officially was termed "extremely accurate" artillery bombardment, Eighth Army engineers continued to throw new bridges across the stream.

Artillery fire also was intense to the southwest on the Eighth Army front, where Eighth Army units in a four-mile drive from the last previously announced positions captured the town of Torella del Sannio nine miles northwest of Campobasso, and Mafalda, seven miles northwest of Montefalcone and near the southeast bank of the Trigno.

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast recorded in London by Reuters, said that Montefalcone, along with Torella del Sannia and Montemitro, also had been abandoned by the Germans.

The town of Castelmauro, six miles northwest of Palata, was taken by Eighth Army units after a relatively small-scale but extremely bitter battle, in which the British advanced a mile and a half beyond their former line.

Still farther south, the Germans employed harassing tactics against British advance forces peentrating beyond Bojano along the vital road toward Isernia.

The Nazis employed both medium and field artillery to hinder the thrust of American troops in the central and right sectors of the Fifth Army front.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops, however, attacked and drove the Germans from more important high ground along both sides of the Volturno and widened the base of their salient by taking Riardo, nine miles southwest of Raviscanina and 11 miles northwest of Capua.

Both Armies Short Of Nazi Defense Line

The gains left the Americans of the Fifth Army and the Canadians and British on the left of the Eighth Army still short of the main mountain defense line toward which the Germans are withdrawing.

The difficulty of the advance was indicated by the communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters which said, "Enemy positions strongly held cover all main approaches and have to be dealt with in detail."

As far as is indicated in official reports the Eighth Army has driven across the Trigno only in the immediate area of the river's mouth.

Mafalda, taken by the Eighth Army, is about nine miles inland and about two miles south of the river. It is four miles southeast of Montenero, previously captured.

With the Mediterranean virtually cleared of enemy shipping and the German Air Force apparently too weak and too far away to attempt further raids on North African ports, the Northwest African Coastal Air Force has transferred its activity largely to the Adriatic.

Numerous losses have been inflicted in the past few weeks on German shipping creeping from port to port on the Italian and Yugoslav sides of that sea.

The Germans are using Italian vessels manned by Italians under German guard for most of this shipping.

An RAF reconnaissance squadron of Marauders under Wing Commander H. Law-Wright flies over the sea from dawn to dusk seeking targets. In a recent instance the Marauders whistled up Kitty-bombers which set afire or damaged two vessels of 5,000 and 2,000 tons, and in another they summoned a British destroyer which sank a 6,000-ton ship and captured another 5,000 tonner.

The Middle East Air Force, again active over the Aegean, from a big Junkers-52 air transport at Cos, an indication the enemy was reinforcing that Dodecanese air base, and again bombed Antimacchia airfield there. The harbor at Porto Maltesana on Stampalia in the Dodecanese and the barracks on Gavdos Island south of Crete also were bombed.

New U. S. Air Unit Saves Fliers at Sea

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 28

Specially trained squadrons of a new air organization rescued 70 per cent of the American air crews forced down at sea by enemy action in one theater of operations during September, the War Department announced.

The new organization, the Emergency Rescue Branch of the Army Air Forces, was set up in August under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Whitehead.

Colonel Whitehead said Air Force commanders in other theaters are reporting an increase in the percentage of crews rescued and added that "it has been an excellent morale builder to AAF crews to know these trained squadrons are on the alert at bases ready to come to their aid if they crash or are shot down."

Yugoslavia:

Reported Executed 17 'Quislings'

The Bari Radio, controlled by Marshal Pietro Badoglio of Italy, quoted the Yugoslav Freedom Station as announcing the execution of 17 persons accused of collaboration with the Germans.

The radiocast did not name those executed, but said a court-martial with a jury of distinguished Slovene judges found the defendants guilty. Each of the accused was defended by a lawyer, it was said.

Gen. Josip Broz's communiqué said a former Yugoslav general and 30 officers, described as Montenegrin Quislings, also had been captured and 21 others killed.

Gen. Josip Broz' Peoples Liberacaught Germans disembarking tion Army has driven back German tank attacks in Montenegro and the Sanjak area of Bosnia, and other Partisans have inflicted heavy losses on German units in sharp fighting only 10 miles from the northern border of Albania near Kolasin and Berane, a communiqué issued over the Free Yugoslav Radio said.

In Slovenia, where the Germans had mounted a large-scale offensive to reconquer territory liberated by peasants, Partisan troops stopped numerous attacks by enemy motorized units with heavy losses, the Yugoslav war bulletin said.

On the Greek flank of the Balkans, the Paris Radio reported that the islands of Samos and Leros in the Aegean Sea had been recaptured by German forces, but there was no Allied confirmation of the claim.

Drive on Japan From East Hinted as Nimitz Objective

Continued from Page 1

occupied Marshall and Gilbert Isles and the Wake garrison.

But whereas immediate Allied objectives in the South Pacific are within easy striking range, Central Pacific objectives are removed by those "vast distances" which Admiral Nimitz says will "weigh heavily in our plans."

"It must be obvious to all that before we can bring our fast-growing air and naval superiority to bear on the Japanese homeland, we must secure adequate bases close enough to that homeland," Admiral Nimitz said. "This will be done and Japan will know what Germany suffers day after day and night after night in attacks from the air."

It sems clear, therefore, that although combined naval and naval-air operations will continue penetrating further into Japan's defenses, there will be no more isolated carrier raids on Tokyo. "Day-after-day and night-after-night attacks from the air" mean sufficient bases from which to dispatch the new long-range bombers now in use against Germany. So far, the only base near enough to send forth these great "dragons" is Attu in the Aleutians, about 1,800 miles from Tokyo.

In the Central Pacific, occupation of Wake, Guam, and Marcus Islands would enable the Allies to bomb Japan regularly with the longest-range planes. Marcus, Japan's biggest air base in the Central Pacific, is nearest to the Japanese homeland, less than 1,000 miles away, although some authorities hold that only a very small number of bombers could be based on Marcus because of its tiny size—the island is only about 1½ miles long. But any offensives against these islands take for granted United States reoccupation of Wake.

Guam is flanked to the southeast by Truk, Japan's most powerful sea base and fortress of the South Pacific. Thus it is obvious why Admiral Nimitz emphasizes the importance of bases and the amphibious operations by which they are taken. Preparation, teamwork, and timing required in amphibious warfare are reason enough to explain his expectations of "hard and tough going."

Moreover, without detracting from its essentially naval character, Admiral Nimitz described the campaigns under his command as "our march across the Pacific." His concept of sea power includes everything necessary to prosecute the Pacific war.

Stimson Cites Low Plane Loss

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The average equipment loss by the United States Eighth Air Force since it began operations from bases in Great Britain, July 4, 1942, has been less than 5 per cent, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said at his press conference today.

The same average holds true for the Royal Air Force, Mr. Stimson added, noting that the calculation includes all types of aircraft.

The Secretary brought up the subject in connection with the attack on Schweinfurt on Oct. 14 when 60 Flying Fortresses were shot down, stating the question had arisen whether the Eighth Air Force could stand such losses.

It must be remembered, Mr. Stimson said, that such high losses on single missions are counterbalanced by very light losses in other attacks—"for instance, a few days ago 501 American planes attacked airfields in Northern France, and suffered no losses."

"Occasionally there is a high proportion of losses on individual attacks," the Secretary asserted, "but the over-all losses of British and American planes operating over the Continent have averaged less than 5 per cent."

Mr. Stimson said also that the preliminary estimate of approximately 100 enemy fighters shot down by Flying Fortresses on the Schweinfurt attack had been raised by the final report, after careful checking and analysis, to 186 enemy planes destroyed and 27 others probably shot down.

Russian successes on the Dnieper are forcing the Nazis to pull their troops hastily out of the Crimea, and may force them to abandon the entire Dnieper line, said Mr. Stimson. The Russian successes are due, he said, primarily to the superb fighting qualities of the Red Army and the skill of its leaders, but added: "Undoubtedly the success of the Allies in Italy and the air offensive against Germany from England has had a great effect also."

The Italian campaign has forced the Germans to use divisions which otherwise might have reinforced their armies in the East, Mr. Stimson said, while the air offensive has pulled the bulk of German fighting plane strength into Western Europe.

Progress during the past week on the Italian front has been slow but satisfactory, he added.

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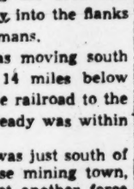
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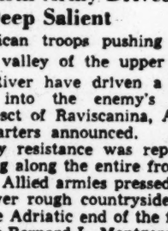
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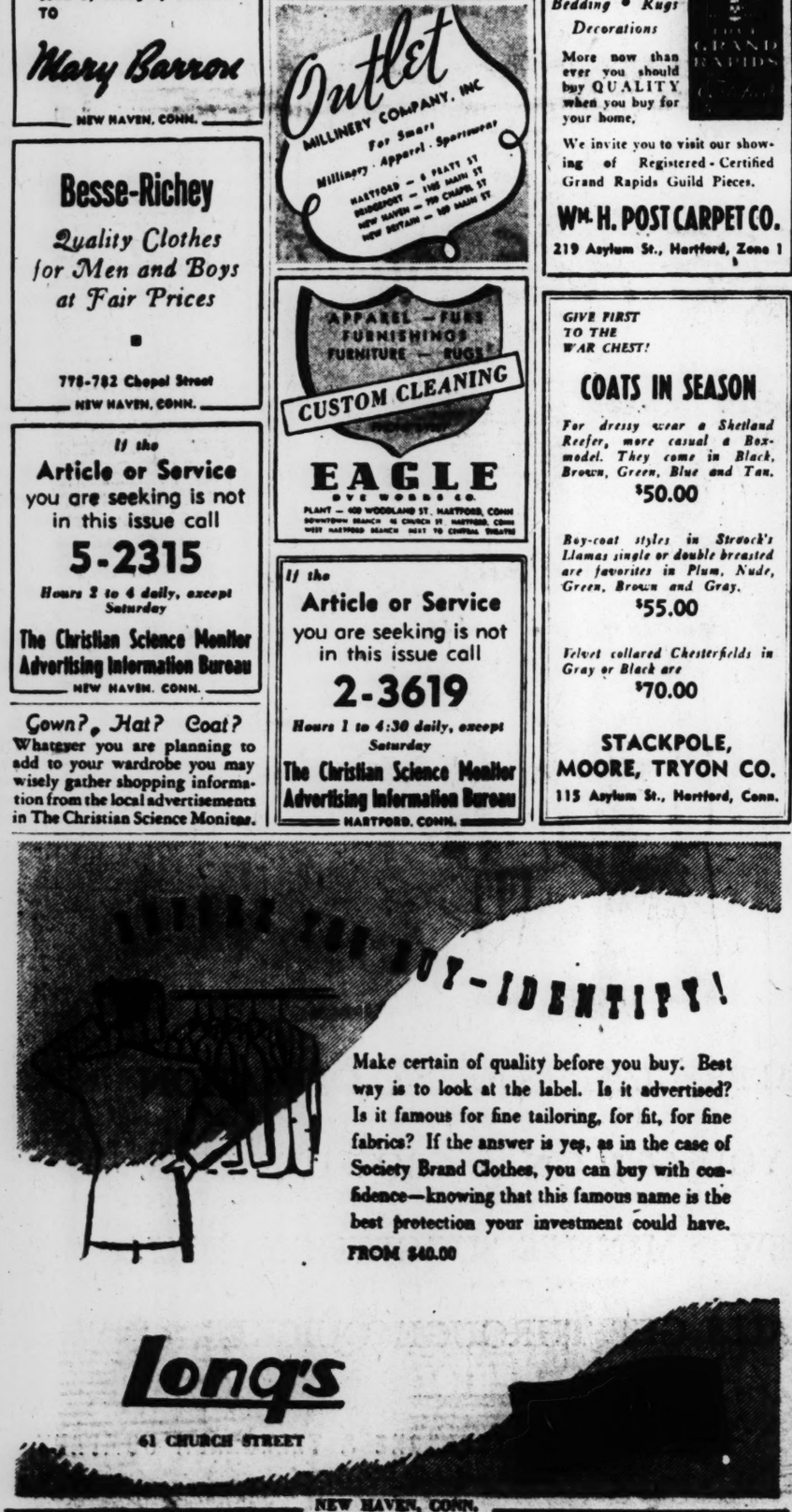

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British Ready for World Air Accord; U. S. Builds Chain of Mutual Rights

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Any future international transport authority should be responsible to whatever security organization is established by the United Nations after the war.

This is the only policy decision reached at the recent British Empire conference on civil aviation which Lord Beaverbrook announced in the House of Lords recently.

The conference reached unanimous agreement on every issue presented to it, Lord Beaverbrook declared, but he explained that conversations "were necessarily of an exploratory and informatory character; the conference could in no sense commit any of the Governments concerned, and the conclusions could only be of a provisional nature."

Action by Others Needed

The British Government, he said, was now ready "to go forward at once to an international conference." But he pointed out that such conference must wait on the United States, and particularly on Russia.

If the Dominion Governments approved the tentative decision reached at the conference then, he said, "We are ready with our plan—an extensive plan and a complete plan. But he gave no details as to its nature.

Replying to questions, Lord Beaverbrook said that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt had had conversations on civil aviation, and that "they came to a considerable measure of agreement."

The policy which the British Government had decided upon, he said, was in conformity with this Anglo-American agreement and included "freedom of the air, subject to certain conditions."

Britain's 'Sad' Position

Lord Beaverbrook estimated that there would be perhaps 2,000 airplanes engaged in civil aviation in Great Britain after the war. He disclosed that, should an international civil air conference be called in America, the British Government was in the sad position at present of having to admit that Britain had not a single suitable British-built transport plane to carry a British delegation across the Atlantic to attend the conference.

Evading a number of questions as to whether the Government intended to develop civil aviation after the war along the lines of private initiative or state control, Lord Beaverbrook implied vaguely that there might be some of both, but insisted that the question must be left for settlement after the war.

British Trade Planes 2,000 After War?

By the Associated Press

London

Lord Beaverbrook who has been entrusted by Prime Minister Churchill with the direction of Britain's air transport policy, envisages forces of 2,000 airplanes engaged in civil aviation in Great Britain after the war. This estimate would be four times the number of commercial planes used in the United States before the war. Lord Beaverbrook said, however, that this number will not afford a great basis for production of aircraft after the war."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—What is this country's international air policy?

As a background for dealing with postwar international air transport questions, the United States has at least 36 agreements with 15 governments plus three conventions with an aggregate of 76 signers devoted to aviation.

In addition, eight foreign transport companies have civil Aeronautics Board permits to serve American ports, and eight United States companies have been authorized to fly to foreign ports.

These agreements, conventions, and permits appear to offer much that may be used in determining future policy on international transport.

They are reflected in the recent statement of President Roosevelt that he and Prime Minister Churchill are in agreement on freedom of the air, a freedom which he indicated meant the right to fly between countries or over countries en route to destinations beyond.

Landing Rights in Effect

The United States expression of reciprocal air policy as evidenced by diplomatic exchanges of correspondence show:

Landing rights for air transport services with the United Kingdom, Canada, Eire, Colombia, and Bermuda.

Air navigation rights—often described as the right of innocent passage—with Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Eire, Italy, Liberia, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, and the Netherlands.

Recognition of each other's standards of air worthiness of aircraft with Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, Belgium, and New Zealand.

Recognition of national standards for certification of aircraft pilots with Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and the Union of South Africa.

An understanding with Great Britain for use of Canton and Enderbury Islands in the Pacific Ocean by commercial aircraft.

A convention signed at Havana in 1928 by the 21 American republics which recognizes a nation's sovereignty over air space above its territory and territorial waters, and generally establishing common rights and practices for commercial aviation.

A convention signed by 32 countries at Warsaw in 1929 which regulates sanitary control of aerial navigation by setting out safeguards against spread of disease.

Uniform Documents

The Hague convention of 1933, with 23 signatories, which establishes uniform documents for use in commercial air transportation. This covers tickets and baggage checks, carrier liabilities and many other technical phases of transport.

The conventions at Warsaw and The Hague indicate that countries should have little difficulty in agreeing on much of the detail of air transport—standards for equipment and pilots, methods of handling business and marking of routes.

The major problems will be the routes and the distribution of business.

In its prewar agreements, the United States showed clearly a disposition to grant reciprocal rights on a flight-for-flight basis. Those understandings provided a maximum number of flights between countries, with a further provision that neither should start air service before the other was ready.

In a number of agreements, however, the United States as a nation is outstripped by a single company, Pan American Airways, Inc., which with its subsidiaries operated 244 aircraft under landing rights with 45 countries and passage rights with 20 additional countries or colonies.

Scope of Pan American

The largest airline in the world with its 98,000 miles of routes Pan American may find it more difficult to make such agreements on its own behalf in dealing with foreign powers after the war. That question has been under consideration here, although no policy has yet been stated.

The CAB put into effect last week a regulation under which all such agreements must be filed with it. Pan American's dealings in obtaining rights for its planes generally have been maintained as business secrets.

American Export Airlines is the only American company other than Pan American which has CAB authority to fly beyond the Western Hemisphere. American Airlines, Inc., has certificates for routes to Mexico and Canada. Northeast Airlines, Northwest Airlines, United Air Lines, Canadian Colonial Airways, and Western Airlines have authority to fly to Canada.

These companies are among the 30 applicants for certificates for various air services proposed between the United States and other countries after the war.

The history of United States relations with foreign governments with respect to air transport problems may have much to do with deciding the policy under which

Lovett Appointment Stirs Legislators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two Republican legislators charged yesterday that Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, with the support of the President, is flouting orders of Congress by trying to keep Dr. Robert Morss Lovett on the Government pay rolls.

Representative Frank Keefe (R) of Wisconsin told the House that this shows the "development of a Fascist threat in our own economy."

The charges against Mr. Ickes by Mr. Keefe and Representative Ralph Church (R) of Illinois were touched off by disclosure that Dr. Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, had been given a new job of Executive Secretary or Assistant to Governor Charles Harwood of the Islands. They contended that his duties would be the same in the new post.

Congress, through a rider on an appropriation bill last June, barred Dr. Lovett and two others from Government employment after Nov. 15, unless appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. An appropriations committee called Dr. Lovett "unfit" to hold his job because of alleged political beliefs.

"This appointment as Executive Secretary is just a way of getting around the law, because in such a position Dr. Lovett does not need Senate confirmation," Mr. Church told the House Insular Affairs Committee.

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Cornell Daily Sun Halted for Duration

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Cornell Daily Sun, 63-year-old newspaper issued by Cornell University students, has suspended publication for the duration.

The university, in announcing the suspension today, said it would sponsor as a wartime weekly successor to the Sun, a paper known as the Cornell Bulletin.

The action is similar to that taken by other colleges and universities affected by newsprint and manpower shortages.

Paratroopers Pause Near Battle Front

Associated Press

Lull in the Fighting With the Germans in Italy

United States Paratroopers, who reinforced Ranger battalions at Chiunzi Pass which leads down to the plains of Naples, Italy, take time out for siesta before their cavelike foxholes.

Churchill Wants Oblong-Shaped Parliament

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The bomb-shattered House of Parliament should be rebuilt with its ancient oblong shape, said Prime Minister Churchill today, because a semi-circular chamber "appeals to political theorists and enables every group to move around to the center, adopting various shades of pink as the weather changes."

Proposing to Commons that it name a committee to consider plans for rebuilding, Mr. Churchill remarked, "we shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us."

He proposed the reconstruction use as much of the old shattered walls as possible.

Calling the oblong shape of the chamber "a very potent factor of our political life," Mr. Churchill said:

"I'm a supporter of the party system, having seen many ardent parliaments destroyed by a group system. The party system is much favored by an oblong chamber. It is easy enough to move through those insensible graduations from lefgt to right but the act of crossing the floor is one which requires serious consideration. Logic is a poor guide compared to custom.

"Logis, which created in so many countries the semi-circular assemblies which give every member not only a seat but often a desk with a lid to bang, has proved fatal to parliamentary government.

"Commons should not be big enough to contain all the members at once without overcrowding, for its hold on the electorate depends to no small extent upon its episodes, even its scenes and rows, which everyone will agree are better conducted in close quarters."

U. S. Soldiers in Britain Take 9,000 Snapshots Daily!

LONDON (AP)—Just about the most ardent bunch of amateur photographers in the world right now must be the American soldiers in Britain. They're shooting snapshots at the remorseless rate of 9,000 a day.

Not 900 a day or 9,000 a week, but 9,000 a day. Nine thousand times a day or thereabouts some fellow stands up against some scenery while his pal clicks the shutter.

It's possible to nail the number down exactly, because all the pictures have to go through a perspiring little knot of U. S. Army censors, who have to make sure the G. I. lenses didn't take in any scenery helpful to the enemy.

All negatives go from the camera to the Army Pictorial Service in London, which develops them and makes one print of each picture, free, passing the results on through the long-suffering censors before the picture-snappers can send them home or do anything else with them.

Pictures Similar

"Long-suffering" censors is the word, because the quartet of khaki-clad officers striving to dispose of this tide of photography report that practically all of the pictures are the same thing—a guy against some scenery—and practically all are down to the usual novice standard, which isn't so good.

The foreman of the quartet, Lieut. Leonard Berman, of New York City, a former advertising man, has been mixed up in photography professionally and amateurly for 15 years, and feels qualified to comment.

"The subjects are all practically identical," he says. "A guy stands up against some historic background and his friend snaps a picture of him—London Bridge, Buckingham Palace, Piccadilly Circus. Or in the park, or kissing a girl. Or around an airplane—A guy will start at one end of a plane and move along it, having his picture taken at half a dozen different places on it."

The general fault in the pictures is underexposure, he says.

"They don't realize the daylight averages only about half as bright here as it does in the United States."

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Balkan Future Linked to Moscow Talks

Continued from Page 1

Vilvodina minority of at least 600,000, Serb and Croat minorities have been formed.

Slovenes Divided

One hundred and seventy-five thousand Slovenes have been divided between Germany and Italy. The latter also took over 250,000 Croats in Dalmatia and about 200,000 Greeks in South Epirus and on the Aegean Islands. Bulgaria, through its aggressions, extended its sway over the Greeks and Serbs—when they were not massacred or in concentration camps.

South Europe today, therefore, is in a more chaotic state than ever. As a result, it is obvious that racial bitterness may be intensified at the end of hostilities. Hence one of the first essentials in the role of peace will be the establishment of a right basis of understanding. This is important to remember. So many living-room politicians in Britain and the United States imagine that mere utterance of words like confederation, etc., automatically will solve the Balkan problem. Such naïve suggestions merely glide superficially over deeper issues and leave the situation little better.

Southeast Europe, with its centuries-old differences of race, religion, and social and economic velopment, cannot be treated like a territory of corresponding size and population in the United States. The background is so different, and hitherto there has been no single unifying idea in administration.

At the same time, however, it is clear that some new comprehensive organization must be evolved which will change the clash of these different races and cultures into co-operation from which all may benefit. Unsuccessful moves in this direction were made between the two World Wars. The failure of such Balkan ententes to function when pressure from without was combined with tragedy within destroyed the possibility of united action.

Rivalry of Great Powers

This recalls the fact that Southeast Europe is a region where the great powers have interfered most actively for generations, basing their action less upon consideration for the welfare of the local population than upon issues of Realpolitic. Rivalry between the great powers of Europe before World War I showed itself in activities in Southeast Europe. Between both World Wars, Germany was at first busy reconstructing itself, while Russia was busy building up the Soviet system, so France, through the Little Entente—Yugoslavia and Rumania were members with Czechoslovakia—exerted a dominating influence.

From 1934 onward—the murder of King Alexander—the Third Reich's influence increased there. Close understanding with Italy following the Ethiopian war and sanctions together with German economic control of that region resulted in the Balkans becoming dependent upon Berlin. This made it all the easier for the Reich to overrun the Balkans militarily when the proper moment arrived.

What is to be the reaction of the great powers to the Balkans following the end of present hostilities? This is one question which undoubtedly is engaging the attention of the Moscow conference just now, especially as what is to be done then also carries serious implications regarding immediate United Nations military moves in the Balkans.

Outside Factors

The war will end with Germany's temporary disappearance as a great power. France will take some time to recover; so will Italy. So only Britain and Russia remain as decisive outside factors as far as the Balkans are concerned, since it is assumed the United States probably will only take indirect interest in that part of Europe.

Soviet Russia already has shown itself interested in Balkan affairs. Its support of the Partisans in Yugoslavia is but one illustration. In some unofficial circles, it seems to be assumed that Russia has imperialistic designs upon the Balkans, or at least that it wants to convert them into its own sphere of influence and exclude all other European powers.

This is a great exaggeration. But it does not exclude the fact that the Soviet wants to have an important say in all that goes on there. This is understandable for the following reasons:

1. Russia's postwar frontiers—assuming they will include Bessarabia and North Bukovina—will bring it to the Danube Delta and make the Soviet a neighbor of Rumania and Hungary.

2. Russia has many racial and other links with the Slav people like those of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

3. Russia does not want to see that part of Europe organized against the Soviets.

Turkey's Role

Another power in the Balkans and anxious to play an important role in South Europe is Turkey. It was a leader in the Balkan Entente before the war, but its inability to fulfill commitments when Germany invaded the Balkans indicates its weakness to play such a role unless backed by a great power.

Great Britain enters into the Balkans not simply as a great power anxious to see decisive consolidation in that part of Europe, but also as a power interested in seeing peaceful development along what may be an important air route to the Middle East. Britain has no territorial or other ambition except to see peace and a solution in the Balkans which will not give any great power preponderant influence there so as to make it master of Europe.

In fact, Britain wants to be able to act as mediator between various powers in interest of peace.

The Balkans are looking to the United Nations not only to liberate them from the Germans but also to build up a political system which will maintain peace. This implies the solution of a number of problems which can only be mentioned here.

Frontier Problem

First, rearrangement of state frontiers in a more just way. This probably will involve transfers of population and hardship for some individuals, but is essential to permanent Balkan peace.

Second, the Balkan peoples certainly love freedom and have shown for generations their willingness to fight for it. But today they also are looking for something more—for far-reaching economic changes which will make living worth while for them. These countries are predominantly agricultural, with a peasant population, and need modernized agricultural implements, up-to-date transport, and markets for their products. It cannot be too often emphasized that Germany was clever enough to see this need and to cater to it in such way that it made the Balkans economically dependent upon the Reich before the war started.

Third, Southeast Europe is overpopulated with poverty-stricken peasants. The time is ripe for great social and economic readjustments. The land-distribution problem from Hungary to the Aegean Sea demands drastic measures.

Weak Link

It would be a grave mistake on the part of the western democracies to ignore these facts. Hitherto, a weaker link in the United Nations generally has been lack of a constructive economic policy for these peasant countries. The Germans allied themselves with political groups in the Balkans which represented mainly urban populations. Hitherto, the French and British policy has been linked up with much the same circles. Yet the peasants can be won over only through land reforms and some form of collectivization.

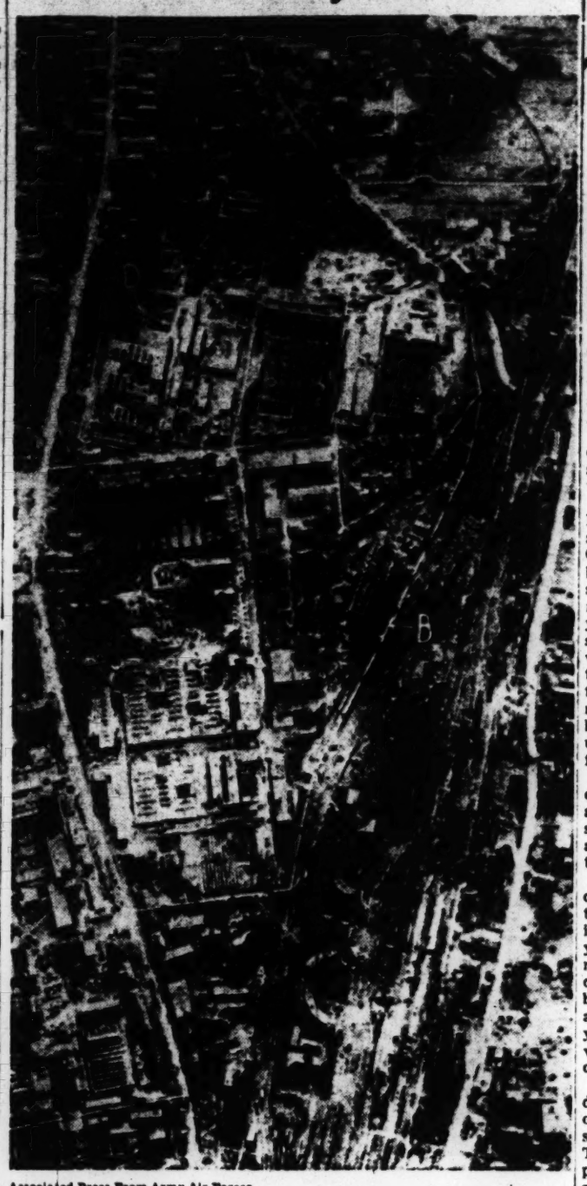
It therefore will not be surprising, if the western democracies have nothing of this sort to offer, to find that the Balkan peasants will look to Moscow for their inspiration, just as, in the 19th century when political freedom was the great cry, they looked to Britain.

Federal union and such political schemes which have been outlined for the Balkans by many well-wishers certainly have their place, but until these peasant countries become more mutually complementary on the economic side, such plans will achieve little.

The Balkans, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill once said, are "a riddle wrapped in mystery." The Allies soon will be advancing upon that region from the west and east. They will have a most important say in the development of the Balkans during first years after the war. Therefore with them lies the great responsibility for this area's future.

This is a case where, as the Slovene proverb says, "Where big bells ring, little bells are not heard." That is just how the Balkan peoples feel today—not perhaps the café politicians of Belgrade or Sofia or Bucharest or Athens, but the peasants who are the backbone of these nations.

Ruins After Costly Allied Raid



Associated Press From Army Air Forces

60 Fortresses Lost, but Schweinfurt Lies Silent

The city of Schweinfurt, ball-bearing-manufacturing center 500 miles inside Bavaria, lies in stark ruin after the Oct. 14 raid by Flying Fortresses, 60 of which failed to return. Targets in the city, bombed with great precision in the daylight attack, are shattered and out of production. D—Deutsche Star plant; B—Fichtel & Sachs plant.

No Change Foreseen In MacArthur Status

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 28

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that so far as he knows there has been "no change regarding the status" of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Southwestern Pacific Commander.

Mr. Stimson's comment at a press conference replied to a question about the policy of retiring officers of the rank of major general and above who reach the age of 64, unless they have particular qualifications.

General MacArthur will be 64 Jan. 26.

Policy vs. People

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Juliu Maniu, Rumanian peasant leader, has denounced Rumania's recognition of the new Mussolini puppet Fascist government and declared that the main wish of the Rumanian people was to quit the war, CBS reports.

CBS Correspondent Howard K. Smith reported from Bern, Switzerland, that the former Premier told Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State, in a letter this week that recognition of the new Mussolini setup "further aggravated the situation" between Rumania and the United States and Britain.

Wacs' War Ribbon Like Hats to Morale

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—In lieu of new hats, 186 recently arrived Wacs were authorized yesterday to wear the ribbon denoting service in the American Theater of War.

Nazi Morale Sinks Lower Under Bombs

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 28 (AP)—A new story of lowered German morale which is "gnawing at the foundations of the Nazi Regime" and a description of a desolate Reich where "the people no longer are interested in official communiqués and no longer listen to Hitler" came out of Germany yesterday in a dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne.

It said the causes of the "psychological collapse" were cumulative, including the military reverses beginning with El Alamein and Stalingrad, "but above all, the Allied air offensive."

The writer said the primary cause of this psychological depression is the continual offensive of the Allied air force.

"Not only have they annihilated Hamburg, reduced Essen to a smoking mass of rubble, ravaged Cologne, Düsseldorf and Rostock, but all cities and villages, even in secluded districts, have been submitting to this nightly for over a year," he said. "Germans cannot sleep without fear, without a valise beside the bed containing their most precious items. For in the event of destruction it would not be possible to replace the least bit of clothing, furniture or utensils. Lodgings cannot be found."

Hitler's last speech, given at an especially critical hour and after a prolonged silence, the writer said, doubtless had more of an audience elsewhere in the world than in Germany itself.

Cited as contributing to the increasing demoralization were these: constant widening of civilian mobilization, including the young and the old; the "black market"; the poor daily menu, frequently only potaoes and cabbage; lack of news from fathers and sons gone for months and years; long lines and hours of waiting; the feeling that danger is overhead constantly.

The German people "are too deprived of initiative to create an opposition movement. There is no strong underground organization. The S. S. remaines resolute. The political police are increased constantly, but passive discontent little by little is reducing the Reich's potentiality."

Nazis Admit Terror

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Nazi officials, admitting that Allied bombs have left disquieting scenes in Germany, now are striving to neutralize the effect on their armed forces by telling troops on leave exactly what to think, say and do.

Details of the campaign were revealed last night by the Office of War Information on the basis of two Nazi High Command manifestos obtained by the Allies—one dated July, 1943, and addressed to German officers, and a supplement issued a month later, addressed to the soldiers themselves.

The officers were told to have a "serious and comforting word" with men going on leave and another talk with returning soldiers, telling the latter "how wrong it would be to spread wild stories among his comrades now."

The order issued to the soldiers described conditions within Germany and urged them to spur home morales by telling them "It is the soldier who should bring to the home front the moral vitamin that it needs."

Danes Plant Bombs

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (AP)—Time bombs placed by Danish saboteurs have wrecked nine power stations supplying light and power on the German-Danish border and disrupted Nazi communications and transport, the Danish press service said last night.

The German city of Flensburg, which had been receiving outside electricity since American bombers wrecked its own power station last May 19, was the largest point affected.

Florida Mackerel Run Held Biggest in History

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Oct. 28 (AP)—A mackerel run, described by observers as the biggest in history here, had commercial fishermen excited today as an estimated 100,000 to 125,000 pounds were taken.

One wholesaler estimated 150,000 pounds were brought in yesterday. Every available boat was in action, stopping only when halted by nightfall and wartime restrictions.

Terrain Slows Italy Drive, Speeds Russian Advance

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Misleading comparisons are being made between the slow rate of progress of Anglo-American forces in Italy with that of the Soviet Army in South Russia.

The achievement of the Russians in keeping up the momentum of their advance for over three months across a devastated countryside has rightly excited the wonder of the world. It is difficult to understand how the administrative services have managed to keep front-line troops supplied with the munitions of war. That they have indeed been kept supplied is proved by complaints of the Germans about the intensity of artillery bombardments to which they've been subjected. And the advance still continues.

In Italy, the pace is much slower; but Italy is a land of mountains and valleys, whereas Russia is flat. Every round of ammunition that reaches the Anglo-American forces has had to be brought across the sea and then unloaded at a port which usually has not recovered from demolitions effected by the Germans before they left.

The Red Army suffers from no such bottlenecks.

The technique of retreat has has been developed greatly in this war, and nothing has done more to ease the difficulties of a rear guard than the skillful laying of antitank mine fields.

In flat country, a way round generally can be found soon if such an obstacle is met. But in a land of mountain passes and sparse road and rail communications, the only way of overcoming a mine field is to halt until sappers have lifted the mines and made the way clear. Bottlenecks and barriers are the main reasons for the comparative slowness of operations up to the leg of Italy.

Less than a year ago, Gen. K. A. N. Anderson and the British First Army, which had landed at Algiers and Bone, were subjected to a good deal of uninformed criticism because they were unable to emulate the speed of Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and his victorious Eighth Army across Egypt, Cirenaica, and Tripolitania. It is interesting to see that General Montgomery now is looked upon as slow compared to Russian generals.

As his advance across the open country of Egypt and Libya was the fastest of which military history has any record, his present pace is clearly dictated by circumstances over which he has no control and is not due to any loss of drive or any inferiority in military efficiency compared with his Russian brothers-in-arms.

Japanese Refuse To Harvest Crops

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Oct. 28 (AP)—R. R. Best, Director of the Tule Lake Japanese Segregation Center, disclosed yesterday that the inmates have refused to complete the harvest of grain and vegetable crops on the project.

The 18,000 inhabitants are Japanese or Japanese-Americans classed as disloyal.

In a statement to the Klamath Falls Herald and News, Mr. Best said:

"Since all work at the Segregation Center is voluntary and in view of the residents' decision not to harvest the remainder of the crops, immediate steps are being taken by the administration to harvest the crops."

The Director declined to say what crops remained.

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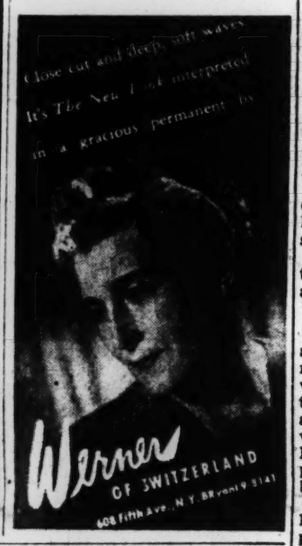
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La Guardia Asks Congress To End U. S. Margarine Tax

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City today urged Congress to repeal the Federal tax on oleomargarine; but said he would not recommend removal of a New York State Law that restaurant keepers and grocery stores must announce oleo in letters at least two inches high.

Mayor La Guardia testified before the House Agriculture Committee on the Fulmer Bill that would make it possible to color margarine at the factory and save the housewife the trouble. At the present time manufacturers who color margarine must pay a $600 annual tax.

The New York Mayor put his argument for repeal of the Federal Tax on the ground that it would increase production of fats, but did not explain how this would work out at the present time. Margarine producers are on a quota imposed by the War Food Administration for the purpose of conserving the United Nation's fats supply.

Only indirectly would repeal of Federal oleomargarine taxes affect the supply situation. The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers estimates that approximately three fourth of the nation's groceries are not selling oleo now because of the high tax.

A good deal of the Mayor's testimony was devoted to a description of the tight food situation in New York City, especially in meat.

Recognizing that most of the restrictive laws against oleomargarine were put on the statute books by the dairy industry for its own protection, Mayor La Guardia told the Committee, "if I believed this bill would hurt the dairy industry one bit, I would not support it." He explained that "every pound of butter and milk will be sold from now until one to 24 months after the war."

He proposed that Congress might put a tax on oleomargarine again after the war "if this measure fails."

"The agriculture group in the House is always ready to respond to a condition," he quipped.

Mayor La Guardia was reminded by Committee members that he voted to levy restrictive taxes on margarine when he was a member of the House. "The dairy industry was in bad shape then," he replied.

A. J. Hopkins, Sherman, Texas, margarine manufacturer, told the Committee that it is just as unfair to impose a tax on margarine because it looks like butter as it would be to tax rayon because it looks like silk, or movies because they look or are derived from legitimate productions.

The House Committee is divided about 50-50 at the present time on the wisdom of repealing the oleo taxes.

Browne Testifies He Was 'Too Soft' In Extortion Game

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—George Browne, racketeer union leader, testified Oct. 27 that he was "too soft" to obtain huge sums from Hollywood movie producers and that he usually left such matters to Willie Bioff, who was convicted with him on extortion charges.

A Government witness in a Federal Court trial of eight other men charged with extorting more than $1,000,000 from the movie industry, Browne said he personally had received in excess of $100,000 as his share in extortions from film companies and that he "spent most of it on fancy living."

Browne, one-time president of the International Alliance of Stage and Theatrical Employees, said he never kept a bank account but placed the money in safe deposit vaults or carried it on his person.

Turning to Chicago operations, Browne said that he personally had negotiated with Barney Balaban of the Balaban and Katz theater chain with respect to keeping just one man in a projectionist booth although the union rule called for two men.

"Did Balaban pay Malloy [Tom Malloy, business agent for Projectionist Union Local 110] a thousand and odd dollars for every man he took out of a booth?" his lawyer inquired.

"I didn't hear about the figures, but it was told to me that Malloy collected $100,000," Browne said.

Gable Says Acting in War Movies Never Like Being in Real Thing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—"Acting in war movies was never like being in the real thing," Capt Clark Gable, tired-eyed from five bombing missions over Europe, told reporters at the Pentagon Building yesterday afternoon.

Back in the United States to edit color training films he took for the Army Captain Gable admitted that during picture-taking with an oxygen mask on at 40 degrees below zero, "you're not particularly interested in how you look."

The former movie ace said he hoped his films would be of value to bomber crews going overseas but admitted the ones he had seen were "disappointing." He explained he had trouble with cameras freezing and also catching the movements of fast-darting enemy fighters.

Captain Gable took part in two raids over Paris, one over Antwerp, one over the Ruhr Valley and one over Nantes, France. He won the air medal for action on the latter trip when he had to drop his cameras and man a gun.

At the first press conference of his career, Captain Gable showed obvious fatigue, but was still able to flash his best dimpled smile when a woman reporter asked if the war had "changed" him. He spoke in so muted a voice that Army officers in charge had to ask him to raise it so reporters in the back row could hear.

Asked if he intends to act in the movies again after the war, he replied, "I haven't thought about the future." He added that there was no reason to think he would not go back to Hollywood.

Generals buzzed in vain for stenographers during the Gable visit to the Pentagon. When the movie star finally appeared there was a chorus of squeals equal to that on any Sinatra radio broadcast.

As One Good Soldier to Another

Official WAC Photograph

General Doolittle and Captain McIlhenney

Lewis Rejects NWLB 'Model' Contract Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—John L. Lewis today in effect rejected the National War Labor Board's compromise plan for settling the coal miner's wage dispute, as work stoppages continued to spread in the fields.

The United Mine Workers President advised district U. M. W. A. presidents by telegram that he considered the NWLB plan for approving a minimum $1.12½ a day earnings increase in the "model" Illinois contract to be the equivalent of a reduction in the basic wage rate.

Mr. Lewis' telegram read:

"In order to allay confusion indicated by many inquiries I advise as follows: In rejecting the negotiated Illinois agreement and recommending the substitution of its own formula, the War Labor Board is asking the mine workers of the nation to accept a reduction in their basic hourly rate.

"Teh existing basic hourly rate is $1 per mour for 7 hours, or $7 per day.

"The War Labor Board proposes a rate of $8.12½ for a work day of 8½ hours or an hourly rate of 95½ cents per hour. Acceptance of this plan would impose a wage reduction on the mine workers of the nation amounting to 4½ cents per hour."

Coal Seen Plentiful

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—the Policy Committee of the Bituminous Coal Institute declared flatly today at the conclusion of a two-day conference that "there is no excuse for a coal shortage this winter."

In a statement setting forth the position of producers represented by the Institute, the Policy Committee said more coal was produced in 1942 and the first nine months of 1943 than in any similar period in history "despite the fact that 70,000 of our trained men had gone into the armed forces and war plants, and strikes in 1943 caused a loss of 30,000,000 tons."

More Coal Stoppage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Additional work stoppages today marked the passing of the War Labor Board's "deadline" for ending wildcat strikes in the soft coal fields.

A survey in widely scattered coal states indicated more than 57,000 miners were idle. Yesterday, the number was estimated at 48,000.

United Mine Workers spokesmen have described the walkouts, blamed principally on the continued lack of a working contract, as unauthorized, and in many sections have joined the WLB in urging the men to go back to the pits.

A progressive decline in coal production was seen as virtually certain, but Government and labor circles here were optimistic that the new crisis would pass without an extended, general shutdown of the mines.

New York Milkshed Price Goes Up Nov. 1

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—An approximate one-half cent increase per quart in the price paid for fluid milk to dairymen in the New York milkshed beginning Nov. 1 has been announced by Dr. C. J. Blanford, New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area Administrator.

He said Oct. 25 that the price per hundredweight had been bosted from $3.50 to $3.70 after Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, had announced a price rise in skim milk powder for animal feed.

The price of skim milk powder, Dr. Blanford explained, is used to determine fluid milk levels.

The New York Administrator estimated that the increase would add $475,000 to the November dairy farm income in the six-state area and said the boost was the first since Nov. 1, 1942, when the price was increased from $3.20 to $3.50 per hundredweight.

Doolittle Praises Wacs, Could Use One in His Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa—The man of Shangri-La, Maj. Gen. James H. ("Jimmy") Doolittle, took time off recently to pay tribute to women soldiers of the United States and to wish plaintively for one for his own headquarters office.

"I think the Wacs are doing a great job and I sure could use one in my office," the ace aviator and Tokyo raid skipper declared. "I need a Wac Secretary who can speak and write French and Spanish. There are hundreds of other jobs that women can do in service with the air forces and we've already outlined them and put a bid in for Wacs for them."

General Doolittle pointed out that women in England have led and paved the way and now form a large part of British Air Force personnel serving as ground crews, mechanics crews, and to a large degree staffing airport control towers, meteorology stations, and airfield dispatcher and traffic offices. Wacs in these jobs in North Africa and other theaters of operations would release men whose skills and talents could be put to greater use in bigger and more important jobs, he said.

"Everybody I have talked to who have had Wacs working in their sections, praise them highly," the flying ace stated. "I understand that they make fine soldiers and do fine jobs. I wish they'd send us some and soon."

An efficient secretary who combines bilingual talents with Army training, a knowledge of Air Force nomenclature, and who is subject to Army rules and regulations—and hours—in other words a Wac—is the personal and "immediate" wish of the Air Force General.

"I can't think of anything more valuable," he said, grinning. "And I've got my order in. I only hope they fill it right away."

General Doolittle expressed his praise and appreciation of the skirted soldiers to Capt. Anne M. McIlhenney of the WAC, a former aviation writer of Buffalo, N. Y., and an old-time acquaintance.

Britain Preserves Historic Monument Of Roman Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the end of 1938 a scheme was put forward for the preservation for all time of Hadrian's Wall. This was built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, in the second century A. D. for the same purpose as was the Great Wall of China—to keep out the enemy.

Stretching up hill and down dale from the Tyne in Northumberland to the Solway Firth on the west coast between England and Scotland, only parts of it so far have been protected as ancient monuments, other parts have formed a useful reservoir for ready cut stone for anyone wanting to build in its neighborhood.

Now according to the phraseology of the London Gazette, it has been declared by the Commissioners of Works that "Roman Wall and Vallum which run across the country of Northumberland and comprise a stone wall with its ditch, camps, mile castles, turrets, and subsidiary works, and an earthwork or vallum running at various distances south of the stone wall" shall be preserved as an ancient monument.

Full British Transport Plan Outlined

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—The British Government already has worked out the broad outline of a complete plan for co-ordinating Britain's road, rail, sea and air traffic after the war. This disclosure has just been made in a statement in the House of Lords by Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

It is probable that in the light of Lord Leathers' statement, nationalization of railroads will be essential for the success of this scheme, which is a vital part of an even more comprehensive plan for restoring the trade of this country, both domestic and export, and finding jobs for millions demobilized from war work.

The Government has been under increasing fire from critics who charged dilatoriness in tackling postwar reconstruction and problems of the transition stage from war to peace. But the ministers now are being allowed to give more precise hints of measures which the Government already has blueprinted.

Emphasis on Reconstruction

It now is expected that this year's speech by the King which will open the new parliamentary session in a few weeks' time will give special emphasis to postwar reconstruction. Prime Minister Winston Churchill is now thought ot have reached the decision that planning for the future has become of comparable importance with the war situation. So he is taking charge of the home front, at least for the time being. He seems to be giving up his idea that controversial issues can continue to be shelved.

Therefore, in the next three or four months, big strides are expected in clarifying what Britain of the future will be like. Lord Leathers' admission that the government is ready to nationalize the railroads if this is decided to be in the best interests of community is a significant pointer to open-mindedness of the British Government.

Mr. Churchill himself may remain a true-blue Conservative. But in evolving Cabinet proposals for reconstruction, he has to reach agreement with Socialist colleagues like Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison.

Cabinet Reshuffle Expected

A new Cabinet reshuffle is expected here soon in connection with the reconstruction work. Apart from postwar plans themselves, the Cabinet has been considering overhauling the government machine to deal with new administrative demands. A Minister of Social Security is thought to be one of the obvious new needs.

Minister of Aircraft Production Sir Stafford Cripps was asked in the House of Commons yesterday what the Government will do to allay the anxieties of both employers and employees in aircraft factories about what will happen when work comes to an end with peace. Sir Stafford replied the question is being "closely and urgently" examined as part of the wider problem of war-to-peace change-over. His words "closely and urgently" have been specially noted here.

Many other specialists are engaged in countless problems of demobilization and reconstruction. For instance, Dame Anne Loughlin, first woman President of the Trade Union Congress, is drawing on her life-long industrial experience to decide what is to be done when there is a sudden halt in the call for munitions.

So seriously does she view the possibility of a demobilization breakdown that she would prefer to have factories continue producing unwanted shells for a time than throw workers out into idleness.

'Work or Fight' Plan In Southern Town

MOULTRIE, Ga., Oct. 28 (AP)—A "work or fight" program, bolstered by an ordinance which prohibits "idling or loitering" on Moultrie streets, will be enforced through a card system beginning next Monday.

Cards will be distributed to all employees showing by whom workers are employed and hours of employment. The Police Department has been authorized to make a check of all persons found loitering on the streets. If an individual has no card or is away from his job during normal working hours he will be arrested, to appear before Recorder's Court.

The city ordinance requires workers to carry the cards and Police Chief Dewitt Bell said his department was making plans to "rigidly enforce this ordinance for the duration of the war."

December 10

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies — jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us—the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before December 10 better notify us right now.

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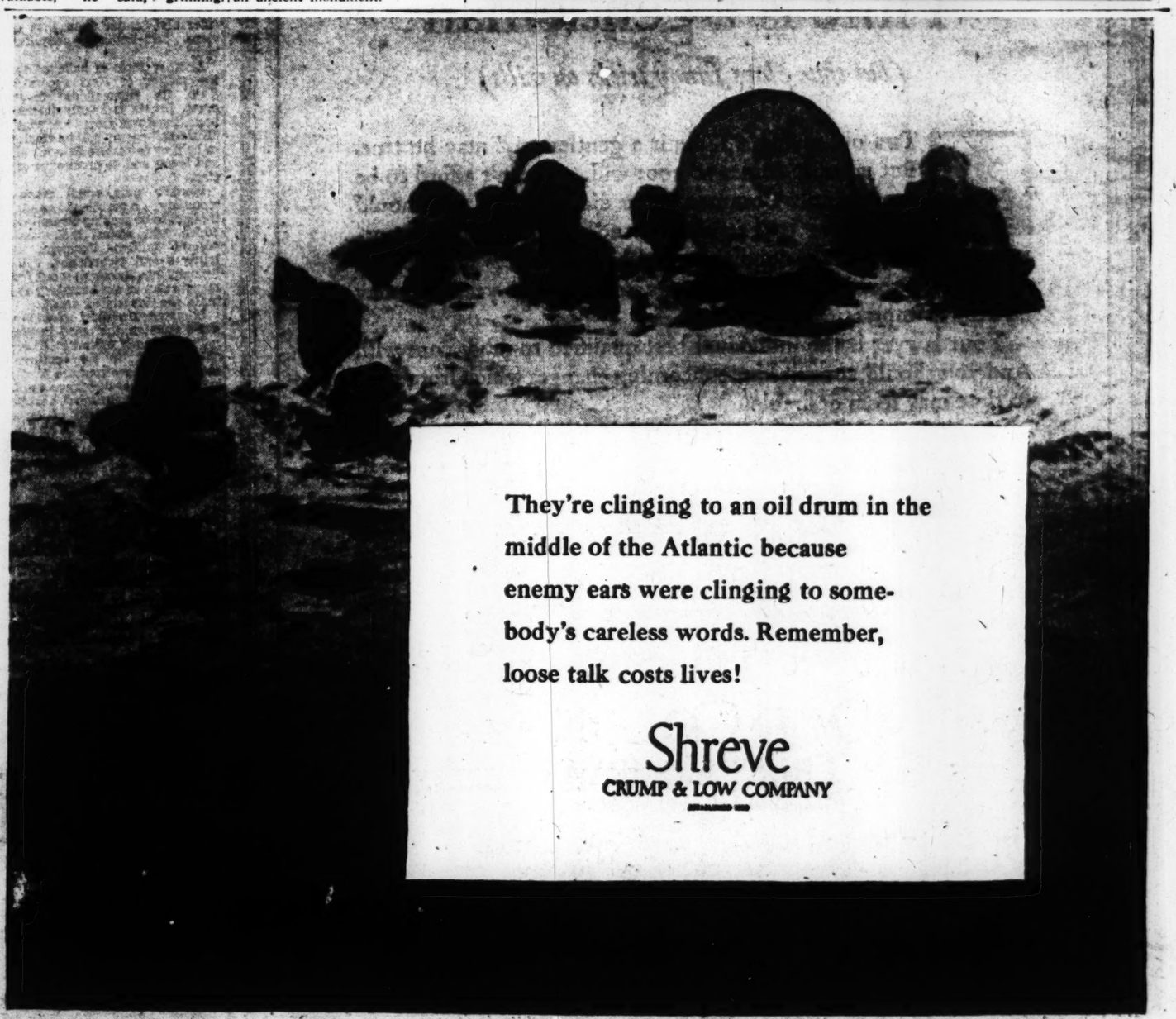


They're clinging to an oil drum in the middle of the Atlantic because enemy ears were clinging to somebody's careless words. Remember, loose talk costs lives!

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

President Tackles Task Of Preparing for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — Sweeping plans for the demobilization of America's gigantic armies, machines and war plant following victory, are now being quietly considered in Washington, it became known today with the conference here of President Roosevelt and a group of high placed business and industrial leaders.

The vague shape of the program to be followed is being filled in, one stroke at a time, it is indicated, with tentative plans already laid for a super-agency, embracing dozens of existing Federal departments, functioning under a demobilization tsar, detailed to unscramble America's war might back to a peacetime basis.

Detail of the program are wholly preliminary, and represent goals rather than definite plans, but the chief immediate fact is that governmental planning is now being quietly done, and that some sort of a demobilization program will have been drawn up when the Axis Powers finally surrender.

President Roosevelt initiated a series of conferences yesterday with his War Advisory Council of Businessmen, including F. C. Crawford, President of National Association of Manufacturers, Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and half a dozen other prominent business leaders.

Most specific item of postwar planning evidence is a tentative time-table, showing goals for conversion from war to peace, drawn up on a preliminary basis and covering comprehensive problems of releasing war factory workers—scheduled to start in the first week after the armistice and to run for four months—release of soldiers, expected to run from the first month to the second yearly employment of an emergency shelf of public works—the first group to provide an emergency bridge for the initial impact of unemployment running from six months to a year: and a "long-range" group, intended to cushion the demobilization shock from one to four years. Regarding the latter it is recommended that engineering, drafting and blueprinting should be started promptly.

One of the biggest jobs is going to be the demobilization of billions of dollars of war plants, and for this a time-table of one month to two years is proposed.

One of the major proposals is the employment of Federal funds and other assistance to aid private business in the problem of demobilization in two programs, a short-range beginning from six months to a year after "V-day" and a longer one running up to four years.

The problem of postwar taxation is also considered. Here the tentative schedule calls for tax adjustments to increase employment. With quick reductions of taxes in some fields, redistribution in others, and Federal incentives to capital to reconvert, expand and seek new fields.

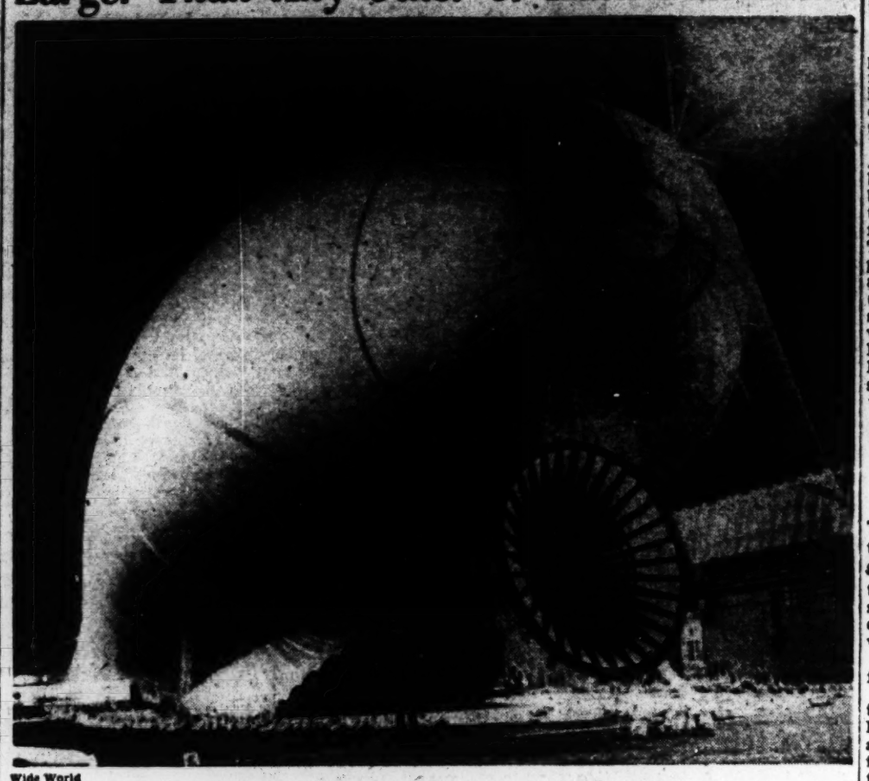
The proposed program follows in substance the report submitted by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming to the Senate Committee of Postwar Planning, presided over by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia. A survey of federal agencies likely to have a hand in the matter revealed that the War Production Board, probably under another name, is well equipped to deal with industrial problems. Businessmen themselves, the report indicated, are anxious that a demobilization agency be set up, since many producers are fearful lest their competitors "jump the armistice gun" and start reconversion before they can get into the picture, producing a mad scramble that will retard re-employment.

The Board recommends "a series of terraces of stairsteps in letting industry down from the war peak to the peace levels rather than a precipice over which industry may fall with a crash."

PREFERRED BY MILLIONS

In some localities there might be a shortage of Revelation Tooth Powder at times. The Armed Forces have first call.

Larger Than Any Other of Kind Ever Built



Wide World

New Super Blimp Fabricated in Akron, Ohio

A super blimp, larger than any nonrigid airship previously built, is being test flown by the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation. The new ship, M-1, is half again as large as the K-ships now being used by the Navy in coastal patrol work. With a 50 per cent greater volume of helium than present ships, the new ships will have a larger cruising radius and bomb-carrying capacity and will be faster. The nose cone of the mammoth M-1 airship, the Navy's newest and largest submarine nemesis, awaits placement on the partially filled gas bag in the air dock of the plant in Akron.

Progress of Moscow Parley Satisfactory to Americans

Continued from Page 1

discussions. But at this writing close collaboration on political subjects has been established, and there is every reason here to say that Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, was, if anything, understating the case when he told his press conference Oct. 26 that the Moscow conversations were proceeding smoothly.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, has not only shown a willingness to talk things over, but has emphasized the necessity for continued co-operation on European political matters after the conference ends, and he speaks for Premier Stalin.

Added emphasis to Washington's bright expectations is given in the optimistic tone of London dispatches. There it is stressed that the Nazis have contributed more than they realize to the success of the Moscow conference. By continually dinning on the differences among British, Russians, and Americans and emphasizing the obstacles to agreement, the Germans actually have pointed up the need for collaboration. By propagandizing the probable "failure" of the parley in their radiocasts to subject peoples, they are putting themselves in the position where they will have to eat their words.

That Messrs. Hull, Eden and Molotov and their staffs at Moscow have gone beyond mere exploration of the bases for future talks among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, and are in the process of making certain decisions now, can be stated authoritatively. What these agreements and proposals concern, remains an official secret.

On the basis of advance information, however, it is assumed the question of European boundaries has definitely been considered, that Russia has reiterated its prewar and unalterable claim to the Baltic States, portions of Eastern Poland, Bessarabia, and strategic bastions in Finland. It also can be assumed that Germany's postwar future has been under careful discussion.

Mediterranean Commission

Another subject obviously has been the Mediterranean Commission, the inaccurate name of which and the bare advance Washington notice of which has belied its importance. One of the Moscow conference delegates, be it noted, is Andrey Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Vice-Commissar and Soviet delegate to the Mediterranean Commission. It is believed that when this Commission finally begins to function, its authority will be considerably greater than that of a mere fact-finding, consultative body.

Another topic is believed to be the matter of Nazi reparations. With its tremendous devasted areas, Russia is keenly interested in nailing down assurances that the "Hitlerite" enemy will be employed in helping to restore Russia's cities and towns and its productive capacity.

Moscow puts small stock in monetary reparations, and is thought to be seeking commitments which will assure that possibly several million Germans, both laborers and technicians, will be brought into Russia to work for as many years as are necessary to rebuild the devastated areas.

Whatever the chief subjects under discussion, the mood in Washington is one of optimism. There is no tendency to be sentimental about it. It is realized the Russians are realists, that they have a different form of government, that they are thinking primarily of Russia's future. But that the Kremlin is giving evidence of a willingness to think of Russia's security as related to Allied collective security, is considered cause for elation.

Doubled Production In 'Air' Gas Planned

MARCUS HOOK, Pa., Oct. 28 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes disclosed Oct. 27 that the nation's production of 100 octane aviation gasoline—which he termed "indispensable" in war—will be doubled in a year.

Mr. Ickes spoke at the dedication of a $13,000,000 refinery which the Sun Oil Company will use to produce the super fuel.

Twenty-five other plants of similar size will be erected through the nation by next spring.

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NEW YORK CITY

Senate Internationalists Score

Continued from Page 1

pick up the thread of the Connally resolution debate later and will inject a new element, the approach of the side of the so-called "nationalists."

Senator Wheeler was one of America's leading pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists. Now he is numbered in the new school of nationalists. He is opposed to any foreign policy resolution at all. This view has heretofore been expressed by only a handful of Senators, including Hiram Johnson (R) of California, veteran of the successful fight a generation ago which prevented ratification of the League of Nations, Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, son of the Senator who co-operated with Senator Johnson in that battle, and a few others.

Senator Wheeler's address is supposed to be brief, but he has a way of provoking discussion, and many observers feel he will be on the floor for a couple of days. The Senate is tentatively planning to recess over the first part of next week to give members a chance to return home for local elections. Thus the debate may last into a second week, or possibly longer.

Factor in Debate

This delay is itself a factor in the debate. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas and supporters hoped to put the resolution pledging postwar American co-operation through in a hurry, as a gesture to the Moscow conference, and a sign of America's united willingness to co-operate.

The difficulty has come, not from opponents of this general purpose, but from a bloc of militant internationalists, who declare the Connally draft is so broad as to be really meaningless or even dangerous in appearing to be a mandate when it is not. They insist that it be amended to give it clarity, strength and substance.

Now Senator Wheeler rises to snipe at it from the other end. An amendment has been offered by the nationalist group, through Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana, stipulating that any treaties concluded in accordance with the pending declaration must be ratified by the constitutional process of a two-thirds Senate vote.

Signs point to an attack from this angle on the nationalist side. Freshman Republican Senator Chapman Revercomb, of West Virginia, has come out for the Willis amendment. The argument is that the Connally resolution threatens the Senate's treaty-ratifying prerogatives and gives the President a blank check.

Thus the Connally resolution, which certainly commands a large majority of the Senate as a minimum of postwar collaboration, is threatened from either flank. The internationalists want to make it stronger; the nationalists want to make it weaker, or eliminate it.

So far as a quick gesture of international friendship by a United Senate goes, the prospect seems overcast.

German Prisoners Escape U. S. Camp

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today held for questioning five Japanese women—after pictures published in a newspaper showed Japanese women in the company of German prisoners of war.

Six Germans escaped last week from an internment camp near by.

The women questioned were taken into custody by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at a farm where Japanese-Americans from the Amache Relocation Center were employed.

Gordon Nicholson, agent in charge of the district F. B. I. office in Denver, said "the matter is under investigation. That is all we can say at this time."

The six escaped German prisoners were recaptured in northern New Mexico, and police searching them found the three snapshots, which later were published in the Denver Post.

Reuters Executive Praises AP Manager

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The ideals of Kent Cooper, General Manager and Executive Director of the Associated Press, for truth in news and freedom from governmental interference with news were praised last night by Christopher J. Chancellor, joint General Manager of Reuters, in a symposium at the Netherlands House.

Heads of the important news services in London joined members of the Netherlands Institute in questioning Mr. Chancellor on various aspects of what news will be like in the postwar world.

Mr. Chancellor read the preamble of the agreement between the Associated Press and Reuters as an index to how important they regard the free play of truth in news.

The Reuters executives said that the reader was the final arbiter on the questions of truth, accuracy and balance in news, and that press associations were unable to set themselves up as censors to govern the way newspapers presented news reports.

War Staff College Inaugurated by RCAF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The new Royal Canadian Air Force War Staff College was recently officially opened here by Air Vice-Marshal Frank S. McGill, commanding No. 1 Training Command, who explained that this college was the equal to the RAF staff college in England.

The 20 young Canadians, representing all parts of the Dominion, who were chosen for the college's first class were told by the Air Vice-Marshal that those who pass the course can be assured of a bright future in the service. The course these young officers have undertaken will last 10 weeks, and is considered the most advanced training for RCAF personnel.

The purpose of the war staff college is to learn the application of air power to actual operation against the enemy. Successful students will carry the letters W. S. [War Staff] after their names.

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★ A trip to Hecht Bros. Baltimore and Pine store will repay you. Our new display of 14 model living rooms is keyed both to wartime living and to your wartime budget. See them tomorrow for fresh, original ways to make life at home more enjoyable.
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Shop early this year and shop at O'Neill's
And the best gift of all is a WAR BOND
O'NEILL'S
Charles at Lexington St.

"Time is a gentleman"

(but time plays funny tricks on wills)

The old saying, "Time is a gentleman," may be true. But when it comes to your will, you can't afford to be complacent. Common sense dictates that you should *review your will regularly.* And this is doubly important in wartime when conditions and circumstances may change so rapidly. Provisions which seemed wise to you ten years ago may be utterly impractical today.

Your lawyer is the individual best qualified to draw your will. And you should consult him concerning changes which from time to time may seem desirable.

We shall be glad to review your will with you and your lawyer and make any suggestions prompted by our broad experience in estate administration.

In any event, we urge that your Estate Plans be reconsidered in the light of present conditions.

Investment and Management of Property

Custodian ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

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Curb on Manpower Hoarding Demanded by Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Members of the Senate War Investigating Committee voiced demands for drastic Federal action to end labor hoarding in aircraft and other war industries today after hearing from Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, that needs of the North American Aviation plant at Dallas, Texas, could be reduced by 10,000 men.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, called before the Committee for an investigation of what Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri called the continued "wasting and hoarding of manpower," said he would remove Dallas from its present classification as a critical labor area on the basis of a recommendation by Mr. Wilson.

After telling the Committee he would remove Dallas from the list of "critical labor areas," Mr. McNutt was bombarded with requests for a review of 71 other such areas.

Meanwhile, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced that Selective Service will defer all necessary workers in West Coast airplane plants, including their production subcontractors. Drafting of West Coast aircraft workers will be arranged on a basis of planned replacement, he said, to permit the industry to maintain production.

Mr. McNutt testified that Army and Navy procurement agencies—the Army Air Forces in the case of the aircraft industry—were responsible for the efficient utilization of manpower in war plants.

He said the Army and Navy procurment agencies passed on all requests by war industries for additional manpower, and that the WPB had authority to determine the priority of demands.

As for the Manpower Commission, he said, its only function is to meet the demands, and it is "without authority or personnel to go into the plants to determine whether the demands are reasonable and whether labor is being efficiently utilized."

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22x44	11.95	24x48	11.95
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THE MAY COMPANY
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Pattern for Future Ocean Liners?

Wide World

Catamaran Built in 1940 More Than Satisfies Designer

This unusual type cruiser constructed by Earl E. McClary, Southern California flier and yachtsman, is seen pointing the way to a better kind of ocean travel—and for wartime, Mr. McClary is convinced his design would prove valuable in the construction of aircraft carriers.

Over-All Policy Urged for U. S. Agents Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, one of five Senators who visited world battle fronts, said today that American postwar interests are being neglected by civil agencies working at cross purposes abroad and lacking an over-all foreign policy.

Expressing "envy" at the efficient manner in which the British look out after their military, diplomatic, and commercial interests, Senator Russell told the Senate there would be "inevitable conflict and confusion after the war" if the United States attempts to "rely upon even so splendid an ally as the United Kingdom to protect all of our interests."

Repeating a speech he made Oct. 7 in a closed session of the Senate, Senator Russell criticized the failure of this country to obtain full credit abroad—particularly in Turkey and Russia—for its Lend-Lease shipments.

He said that many of its Allies and some former late enemies have too high expectations of the amount of relief and rehabilitation the United States will be able to supply. This, he said, is "unfortunate."

Cross Purposes

The Georgia Senator asserted that United States civil agencies abroad are numerous, "but too often they are either working at cross purposes, or, worse to relate, in some cases they have no apparent purpose."

"Our postwar interests are being neglected and we stand to get very little or no return from our immense expenditures," he continued.

Reports emanating from closed sessions of the Senate Oct. 7 and 8 indicated that criticisms had been aimed by some members at failure of United States diplomatic and commercial activities abroad to keep pace with the British. These caused repercussions in the British press and a statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commonos that he would not take notice of them until they were spread on public record.

Praising the fighting abilities of the British and the sacrifice of British civilians, Senator Russell told his colleagues he had come home "with a healthy respect, bordering on envy, for the efficiency of the British in administration and the handling of their relations with other nations and in their own vast domain."

Co-ordination Urged

He said that in places United States representation abrpad was "apparently weak." He proposed that all civilian agencies operating outside of the United States be coordinated "in the hands of some two-fisted American who has an understanding of American interests in all international matters.

[President Roosevelt acted after return of the traveling Senators to consolidate foreign agencies under the direction of Leo T. Crowley.]

Senator Russell said that the morale of American troops in India was "lower than in any other theater," with some of them commenting "on the very apparent lethargy of the British war effort in that area."

In a brief meeting in London, Senator Russell said he was "strongly impressed" that Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied Commander in the area, "is not the type of man who will permit the Japs to continue to occupy Burma and to strengthen their hold on Malaya and the Indies without annoyance."

Builder of Twin-Hull Yacht Advocates Design for Carrier

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH GATE, Calif.—The Quest, twin-hull yacht that made the newsreels back in 1940, more than satisfied its builder.

Earl E. McClary, Southern California yachtsman and business man who built it after years of research, feels that the success he had with this twin-hull type of boat proves that large ocean-going vessels can be profitably designed in the same way. The great advantage of such design, he points out, is that a ship so built absorbs very little of the momentum of waves and can bridge the swells of the ocean. The Quest pointed, he believes, to a better kind of ocean travel—and for wartime, he is convinced his design would prove valuable in the construction of aircraft carriers.

A well-known designer and builder of boats in these parts recently offered the opinion, Mr. McClary says, that a 600-foot ship built along twin-hull lines could be expected to bridge the biggest seas as easily as the Quest cut through the wind-chopped waters behind the breakwater at Long Beach Harbor.

Sold to Fisherman

Mr. McClary recently sold the Quest to a commercial fisherman because, since Pearl Harbor, pleasure boating in coastal waters has been forbidden. But his 47-foot yacht with the two wide-spaced slim hulls was so successful that he would like to see large ships, particularly aircraft carriers, designed like it. Boatbuilding is a side issue with Mr. McClary, but he has found time to discuss his theory with other builders and he has tried, not at all successfully he admits, to interest Government representatives in it.

Mr. McClary's paper designs and estimates for a twin-hull aircraft carrier are elaborated by artists' drawings he has had made. Apart from the steadiness which a twin-hull carrier would have, plus its ability to bridge great swells, there would be the added advantage of not needing to place the engines below. The two hulls of themselves would maintain the ship in balance. With the lower part constructed in sectional bulkheads Mr. McClary thinks its chances of survival if it were torpedoed would be far greater than for the conventional type.

British Built Catamaran

He believes that the catamaran has been neglected in modern ship design mainly because the world's most notable experiment with it proved a disappointment. That was a 290-foot twin-hull boat built by the British in 1890 to run at high speed across the English Channel between Dover and Calais.

Diamonds in New Tool Aid War Production!

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27—An expertly designed new tool, which has already proved its superior merit in labor and industry, is the metal bonded Diamond Hand Hone of unusual type, which has been developed by Diamond Tool Replacement Company, Division of Oscap Manufacturing Company Inc., Baltimore, Md.

With the Diamonds set in a hard metal bond, this hone is said by its developers, Oscar Caplan and his sons, Marvin and Maurice, 207 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, "Jewelers at the bench since 1905," to solve the problem of keeping keen the cutting edges of high-speed steel as well as the hardest grades of recently discovered tipped tools. In addition, this hone has proved its capacity to hold its flat surface much longer without scoring, grooving or chipping.

The makers emphasize that industry today is faced with the problem of limited manpower, especially in the field of skilled mechanics. Added to this problem are those of the time element and materiel shortage, particularly of machine parts, with which the production line must cope.

Maurice Caplan, who has a major part of the tool's development to his credit, states that any worker, male or female, can keep tool cutting edges sharp and keen with a few simple strokes of this diamond hand hone, and that it has been carefully tested, first in the Caplan laboratory, in the firm's factory where diamond-impregnated saw blades are manufactured and in a number of important industrial plants.

With a background of 38 years of diamond experience, the sons through long experimentation have been able to perfect the bonding of the diamonds in this special alloy metal of the hone.

Already many orders have been received from rubber millers, plastic moulders, glass and crystal manufacturers and assemblers, toolroom and machine-shop mechanics and technicians.

The correspondence of the Oscap Company since the tool was offered to trade and industry has revealed many new and unforeseen uses, said Mr. Caplan. For instance, the latest request for the hone was to make use of it in the repair of micrometers.

In the two months since the hone was actually put on the market, orders for it have come from many states as well as Canada.

The Oscar Caplan & Sons Company has a country-wide reputation as creators of unusual jewelry. In February, 1934, the Enoch Pratt Central Library presented a window display of jewelry making in which this firm co-operated: in 1939 a miniature replica of the "Martin Bomber" was produced in their workshops, and which was presented to its retiring designer by the engineers of the Glenn L. Martin Company. In connection with the Dental Centenary Celebration held in Baltimore, in March, 1940, the OSCAR CAPLAN Company made the honor plaques presented to outstanding celebrities in the dental profession.

These instances show that this progressive Baltimore firm has always been producing a line of goods demanding accuracy and ingenuity whether for peacetime or war needs.

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Whether you purchase one chair, add to a room or furnish a complete home, we insist upon that purchase being satisfactory in every manner. You'll find the advice of our expert decorators most helpful. No charge for the service, of course.

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Lack of New Trucks Assumes Serious Aspect With ODT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Serious concern was voiced by Office of Defense Transportation officials today over a lack of new trucks.

Although the War Production Board has approved a big increase in civilian truck production in 1944, ODT officials estimated that it would be six months before any relief is felt, unless strong steps are taken.

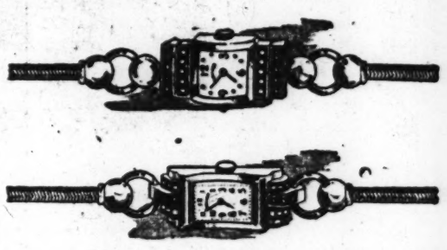
They pointed to this year's experience. About 7,500 heavy trucks were authorized for civilian use by WPB, but ODT reckons that only about 100 actually will be produced by the year's end.

ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman gave a public warning late yesterday in a request that all operators of passenger bus fleets and taxis bring up to date their plans for curtailment of service.

"The most serious stage of the war in relation to domestic transportation" lies in the few months just ahead, Mr. Eastman said. He added that the shortage of new vehicles and repair parts might bring on the emergency, as well as setbacks in rubber or gasoline.

The loveliest in jeweled watches

One of the most wanted gifts, an exquisite watch. Here are two from the Armiger collection, set with precious jewels.



Both of the watches sketched are of 14-kt. yellow gold, with gold mesh bracelet, 17-jewel Armiger movements. They are set with oriental sapphires and diamonds, or oriental rubies and diamonds.

Gold watches, set with jewels, $200 up (Inc. tax)

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The Home Forum

The Key to Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY problem in mathematics is solved by the application of a known rule. Likewise, discord in human experience can be resolved and concord obtained through the understanding of the divine law of harmony. Yet humanity unwittingly turns aside from the ever-available opportunity to learn the open secret of progress from discord to harmony through spiritual growth. To human sense, salvation from the inharmonies of material existence remains peculiarly remote, and as a consequence the ravages of war, carnage, and desolation stalk the earth. Why does this condition prevail? Because something more than bravado or mere intellectual proficiency leads to the way of redemption.

Indicating the way of true progress, Christian Science points to the Scriptures, wherein it is revealed that the indispensable requirement is spiritual sense, based upon the understanding that God is Mind, divine intelligence, and that man is His perfect likeness, or idea. The inspired Word further reveals that not the machinations of dictatorship, pride, arrogance, rank, or following, but unaffected meekness, humility, kindliness, and purity of heart lead to the source of genuine power. As the true nature of God is discerned, and divine intelligence expressed, progress becomes spontaneous.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 319): "Throughout the infinite cycles of eternal existence, Spirit and matter neither concur in man nor in the universe. The varied doctrines and theories which presuppose life and intelligence to exist in matter are so many ancient and modern mythologies. Mystery, miracle, sin, and death will disappear when it becomes fairly understood that the divine Mind controls man and man has no Mind but God."

Through many generations mankind has failed to grasp fully the spiritually scientific import of the Scriptures; hence the great, demonstrable fact of man's perfect oneness with Mind, God, which our Master, Christ Jesus, exemplified, has been eschewed as too transcendental for acceptance. But the promises of Jesus have not failed. When he said, referring to his unprecedented healing works (Mark 16:17), "These signs shall follow them that believe," he spoke not only of his immediate disciples, but of his followers for all time to come.

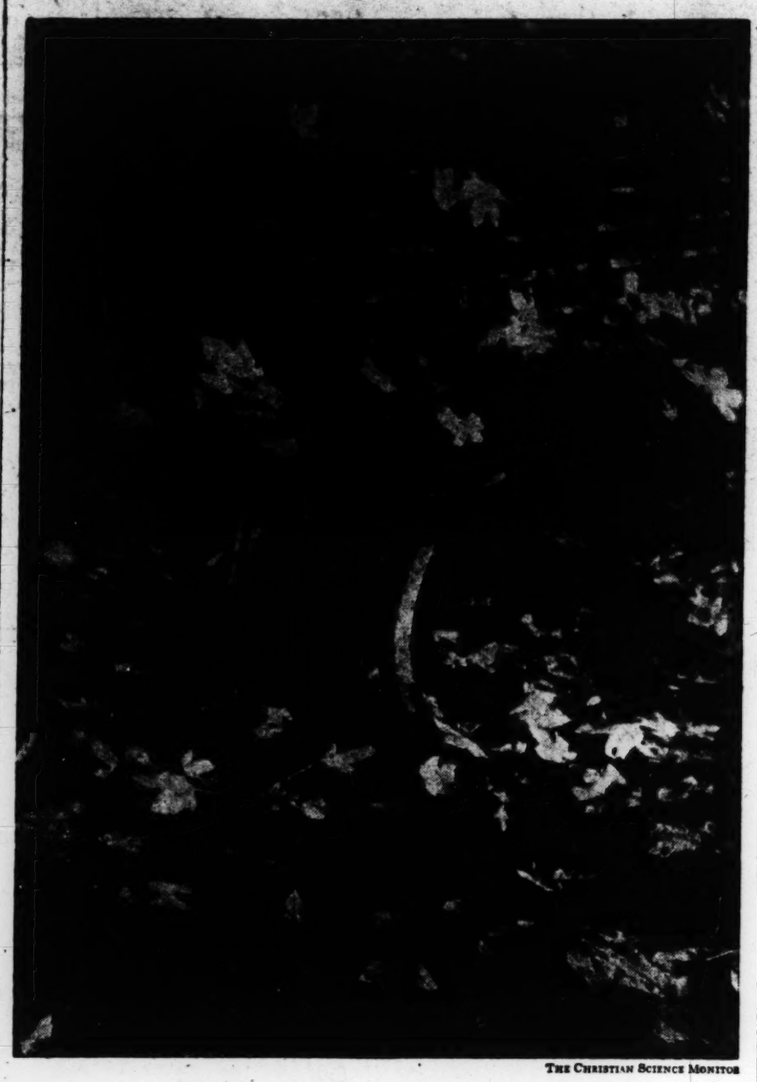
The discovery by Mrs. Eddy in the year 1866 of the Science of Mind which Jesus taught is present proof of the Master's prophecy. Her writings, including the Christian Science textbook, witness her spiritual demonstration of the fact that the real man of God's creating "has no Mind but God," and therefore has spiritual dominion. Coincident with this revelation, there appeared also the truth that erroneous unwitting, involving treachery, betrayal, war, and destruction, does not emanate from God and in reality is no part of His creation, for evil is without spiritual premise. Thus Christian Science discloses the fact that error is the suppositional effect of a belief in a power opposed to Mind, God. It is a dream sense or sensation from which mankind must awaken in order to demonstrate the truth of being.

Obviously, then, to detect and guard against the operations of evil, it is necessary to understand its unreality. Mortal error is powerless to afflict when no room is made for its acceptance in individual consciousness. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 234, 235): "Evil thoughts and aims reach no farther and do no more harm than one's belief permits. Evil thoughts, lusts, and malicious purposes cannot go forth, like wandering pollen, from one human mind to another, finding unsuspected lodgment, if virtue and truth build a strong defence." With what rejoicing we discern that as "virtue and truth" shut out evil's claims the demonstration of divine Mind's allness and error's nothingness is progressively made!

The Apostle Paul reminds us (II Timothy 1:7) that "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." Thus equipped, the Christian Scientist is consistently proving that spiritual understanding of Truth as taught in Christian Science heals the impaired, the sick, and the sinning, comforts the disconsolate, and raises the dying to useful, more abundant life.

Paul wrote to the Philippians, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). This inspired invitation is possible now of full acceptance and proof, just as it was in Paul's day. The apostle reflected so completely the Mind which is God that he could heal mortal affliction instantaneously; and his statement strongly reminds us that with the Mind of Christ we may do likewise. Indeed, only by spiritual-mindedness, as gained in the study of Christian Science, can we emulate the power exercised by the master Christian, through which all the burdens of conflict, sin, sickness, suffering, and death are cast aside; and thus is progressively attained "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding" (Philippians 4:7), because it expresses "no Mind but God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE LAST LEAVES": *A Photograph by Egone*

Light laughter leaves no echo when it goes,
And vanished sunshine yields no present gold;
The summer's drama hastens to its close,
The actors have withdrawn, the tale is told.
The curtain drops; but still the playwright weaves
A tender epilogue of falling leaves.

S. B. B.

Not Since April

THE DAY BEGAN exactly like the one before it. There wasn't a wisp of mist for the sun to shine through; it shone bright and clear the instant it arose. It was the kind of day we have after summer is gone; the calendar announces fall, but the sun declares for summer. Hot sunshine, on the heels of a cool night, makes the air sweet as flowers.

I loved the morning. I fed the horses and milked the cows; then I wandered around, played with the calves, looked for eggs in the hay, admired the growing chicks, talked to a passing neighbor. A bluejay flashed through the wild tobacco, meadowlarks whistled, quail called. If there had been any green grass at all, I could have imagined it was late spring.

When I went in the house at last, the tall grandfather's clock said it was past noon. I thought there must be a mistake. There was still the matter of the breakfast dishes to be attended to. There was still writing to be done, and dusting.

But the big clock was right. Since that was the case, I decided on lunch before coping with the breakfast dishes. I settled in a soft chair with a book, a sandwich, and a glass of milk beside me.

Grandfather's clock went on about its business. When I looked at it again, I was astonished. I went outdoors to feel just how hot the day was, and it was exactly as hot as a Fourth of July. There wasn't a leaf moving. It was a day destined to make every living creature feel sleepy. Over the mountain, pure white clouds were piling up. There were blue shadows in their curves, looking cool as water.

I put the kettle on and sat down to write a letter while the water heated. From miles over the mountains came a low, exciting rumble. After a while, I heard it again, louder. The shaggy dog, Michael, came rushing into the patio and tried to hide behind a geranium bush. Michael has a personal idea about thunder. He imagines Thunder to be a burly man with a gun, after him. I opened the door, so he could come in the house and find shelter under the table. "Thunder's good," I told him. "Imagine how good it must be for the mountains to have thunder showers. Thunder's fun." The tone of my voice cheered Michael into wagging his tail. "It's just that we seldom hear thunder," I told him. "You'd like it, if you heard it more often." Being in the house made Michael brave. He yawned at the thunder.

The next sound we heard was the kettle announcing that the dish-water was hot. I took out the dishpan. Then I stopped to listen.

It was as if the earth and leaves were sighing with happiness. I wondered if I were hearing correctly. It sounded like rain, but it wasn't the season for rain. Rain hadn't fallen for nearly half a year, and none was expected for several months. Then I knew a thunder-shower must have strayed away from the taller mountains and was bringing refreshment to the lesser hills.

Soaking would be good for dishes. Hot water and dishes and soap chips went into the pan, and I hurried outside. I didn't go beyond the high front porch. There I could sit, like a spectator in a gallery seat, look over the valley to hills beyond, and feel the warm rain on my face and hair.

Not since April, I remembered, had I seen anything like this. Not since last fall had I smelled the sweetness of rain on hot dusty earth, on dry grass and warm leaves. The fragrance of the first drops has a flavor unlike that of later showers. It is because the earth has been dry and warm for such a long time.

I knew this was not to be a heavy rain. This was no rain to bring up new grass or start the brooks flowing. This was just a stray shower to cool the boulders on the mountain, and settle the soft dust. Because it was all unscheduled, it seemed to be a valuable little shower; one that must be enjoyed while it lasted, because it might not happen soon again.

But it looked real enough. First the drops were big splashy ones, falling slowly one by one, then quicker and thinner, until there was a real haze of rain between the barn and the river trees. It looked like winter, when I had watched rains coming across the hills.

The white clouds had turned dark gray, and no sun shone at all. The leaves turned brighter green and shining, and the wet flowers of crimson bougainvillea were beautiful beyond the telling. I could not look enough at anything.

A commotion arose in the barnyard. The ducks quacked their delight and went skimming over the earth, running fast, flapping their wings.

Then came a sound better than thunder. The horses were running, tossing their heels skyward, pitching and bucking with joy. Unexpected rain was such fun that they had to release their emotions in action, swift and exciting. Manes and tails whipped back in the wind, wet coats glistened; and I thought how perfectly they were expressing the way the clouds looked and the air felt.

The sound of rain and the sound of hoofs lessened together. For a while, there were still dripping sounds all about. A wet hummingbird sat on a twig and shook himself, making an odd little sound. Meadowlarks and linnets praised the earth, and a shaft of sunlight fell across the mountain. The billowing clouds turned white, but in their folds the shadows were deep purple.

I went back to the dishes at last. I ruffled up water and suds, and there was a rainbow in the dishpan.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Lean With the Wind

Lean ever with the wind;
as it races
it has a tale to tell:
of leafy places,
where red and gold
moves and makes
music new of fall, old
and burning brightly
toward a season, whitely
and wholly silent as flakes
come: it brings the smell
of maple leaves—higher, higher
set afire,
and spreading everywhere
the sweet, burnt scent
in clean air:
it is spent
with generosity.
Lean ever with wind and be
part of all that's lent
to the traveler.
Let every sweet sound stir
the heart, and join the waking
of the high song,
sweeping and long—
mirth for the taking.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Der Schlüssel zum Fortschritt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDE mathematische Aufgabe wird durch Anwendung einer bekannten Regel gelöst. Ebenso kann durch das Verständnis des göttlichen Harmoniegesetzes Disharmonie in der menschlichen Erfahrung beseitigt und Harmonie erlangt werden. Dennoch wendet sich die Menschheit unwissentlich von der immer gebotenen Gelegenheit ab, das offene Geheimnis des Fortschritts von der Disharmonie zur Harmonie durch geistiges Wachstum kennen zu lernen. Für den menschlichen Sinn bleibt Erlösung von den Widerwärtigkeiten des materiellen Dasein seltsamerweise weit entfernt, und infolgedessen gehen die Verwüstungen des Kriegs, Blutvergießen und Elend auf der Erde weiter. Warum herrscht dieser Zustand? Weil etwas mehr als anmaßende Prahlerei oder bloße verstandesmäßige Tüchtigkeit zum Erlösungsweg führt.

Den Weg des wahren Fortschritts anzeigend, weist die Christliche Wissenschaft auf die Bibel hin, in der enthüllt ist, daß das unerläßliche Erfordernis der geistige Sinn ist, der auf das Verständnis gegründet ist, daß Gott das Gemüt, die göttliche Intelligenz ist, und daß der Mensch Sein vollkommenes Gleichnis, Seine Idee, ist. Das inspirierte Wort enthüllt ferner, daß nicht die Machenschaften unumschränkter Gewalt, der Überhebung, der Anmaßung, des Standes oder der Nachfolge, sondern aufrichtige Sanftmut, Demut, Gütigkeit und Reinheit des Herzens zu der Quelle echter Macht führen. Wenn die wahre Art Gottes erkannt und göttliche Intelligenz ausgedrückt wird, entfaltet sich der Fortschritt ganz von selber.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 319): „In den unendlichen Kreisen des ewigen Daseins laufen der Geist und die Materie weder im Menschen noch im Weltall zusammen. Die verschiedenartigen Lehren und Theorien, die voraussetzen, daß Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie existieren, sind lauter alte und moderne Mythologien. Mysterium, Wunder, Sünde und Tod werden verschwinden, wenn völlig verstanden wird, daß das göttliche Gemüt den Menschen regiert, und daß der Mensch kein Gemüt hat außer Gott".

Viele Zeitalter hindurch haben die Menschen die geistig wissenschaftliche Bedeutung der Bibel nicht völlig erfaßt, weshalb sie die große beweisbare Tatsache der Einheit des Menschen mit dem Gemüt, Gott, die unser Meister Christus Jesus lehrte und lebte, als zu übersinnlich gemieden haben. Aber Jesu Verheißungen sind in Erfüllung gegangen. Als er hinsichtlich seiner unvergleichlichen Heilungswerke sagte (Mark. 16, 17): „Diese Zeichen werden denen folgen, die da glauben", sprach er nicht nur von seinen unmittelbaren Jüngern, sondern von seinen Nachfolgern aller künftigen Zeiten.

Die Entdeckung der von Jesus gelehrten Wissenschaft des Gemüts durch Mrs. Eddy im Jahr 1866 ist der gegenwärtige Beweis der Weissagung des Meisters. Ihre Schriften einschließlich des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs bezeugen ihren geistigen Beweis der Tatsache, daß der wirkliche Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes „kein Gemüt hat außer Gott" und daher geistige Herrschaft hat. Übereinstimmend mit dieser Entdeckung wurde auch die Wahrheit offenbar, daß irriges Denken einschließlich Treulosigkeit, Verrat, Krieg und Zerstörung nicht von Gott kommt und in Wirklichkeit kein Teil Seiner Schöpfung ist. Denn das Böse hat keine geistige Voraussetzung. So enthüllt die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß der Irrtum die mutmaßlich Wirkung eines Glaubens an eine dem Gemüt, Gott, entgegengesetzte Kraft ist. Er ist ein Traumsinn oder eine Traumsensation, aus der die Menschen aufwachen müssen, um die Wahrheit des Seins zu beweisen.

Um die Ränke des Bösen aufzudecken und sich dagegen zu schützen, ist es dann offensichtlich notwendig, seine Unwirklichkeit zu verstehen. Der sterbliche Irrtum kann nicht betrüben, wenn ihm kein Raum und keine Aufnahme im Bewußtsein des einzelnen gewährt wird. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 234, 235): „Böse Gedanken und Absichten reichen nicht weiter und richten nicht mehr Schaden an, als unsere Annahme zuläßt. Böse Gedanken, Gelüste und boshafte Absichten können nicht wie fliegender Blütenstaub von einem menschlichen Gemüt zum andern wandern und dort unvermutet Aufnahme finden, wenn Tugend und Wahrheit eine starke Schutzwehr bilden". Mit welcher Freude wir wahrnehmen, daß in dem Maße, wie „Tugend und Wahrheit" die Ansprüche des Bösen ausschließen, der Beweis der Allheit des göttlichen Gemüts und der Nichtsheit des Irrtums stufenweise erbracht wird!

Der Apostel Paulus mahnt uns (2. Tim. 1, 7): „Gott hat uns nicht gegeben den Geist der Furcht, sondern der Kraft und der Liebe und der Zucht". So ausgerüstet, beweist der Christliche Wissenschafter unbeirrt, daß geistiges Verständnis der Wahrheit, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, die Schwachen, die Kranken, die Sünder heilt, die Betrübten tröstet und die Sterbenden zu nützlichem, völligerem Leben erweckt.

Paulus schrieb den Philippern: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Jesus Christus auch war" (Phil. 2, 5). Diese inspirierende Einladung kann jetzt geradeso wie zur Zeit des Apostels Paulus vollständig angenommen und bewiesen werden. Der Apostel spiegelte das Gemüt, das Gott ist, so vollständig wider, daß er sterbliches Elend augenblicklich heilen konnte; und seine Erklärung mahnt uns eindringlich daran, daß wir mit dem Gemüt Christi desgleichen tun können. Ja, nur durch Geistiggesinntsein, wie es durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewonnen wird, können wir der vom Meisterchristen ausgeübten Kraft nacheifern, durch die alle Lasten des Streites, der Sünde, der Krankheit, des Leidens und des Todes beseitigt werden; und so wird „der Friede Gottes, welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft" (Phil. 4, 7), stufenweise erlangt, weil Geistiggesinntsein „kein Gemüt außer Gott" ausdrückt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage, die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Wolfgang's Good Cloth Coat

WARM WEATHER lingers late in the sheltered valley of the Ahr. "Old Wives' Summer" the autumn is often called here. But by the end of October there is frost in the air from the Eifel every night after sunset, and when I first came to visit in the home of Wolfgang and Anna Bender, in early November, 1934, even the tardiest of the plants joined the more prudent in drawing down their precious green chlorophyll. Leafed in reds and gold, the trees and vines and grasses filled the valley with such beauty as sets the heart to dancing in delight.

Anna met me at the foot of the path that leads through terraced vines to her door. I saw her standing there before I got down from the postal bus—a slender woman in a fresh print dress, her brown hair worn in a coronet braid round her head, and eyes that are cornflower blue. . . .

Below us to the river sloped the vineyard of her dowry. Through an orchard on the west we could just see the roof of her parents' dwelling, which is set in a dell. Some distance beyond rose the steeple of the village church. The gray stone cottage in which we sat, with the grape terraces on three of its sides and a wood lot over the hill, is Wolfgang's inheritance from his father. . . .

Hans and his father came in from the wood lot, where they had been cutting grape supports. Greetings over, Wolfgang noticed our work.

"I am repairing this coat for the last time," Anna told him. "After next harvest you must buy a new one."

"It has been a good coat," he answered. "There is no weaving now like the wool cloth made before the war."

"The best of cloth does not last forever," she reminded him. "This is the third time I have turned this coat. The collar and cuffs are so worn that I must cut new ones from the length. Very short it will be!"

"Well—after next season's picking I'll get a coat," he promised. . . .

Suse and Otto, aged nine and ten, slipped in. They had loitered on the way from school. Each gave me a grubby hand and made me a deep bow. They were scolded and kissed by both mother and father and sent to wash. They soon returned, shiny-clean, to stand leaning against their big brother Hans, one on either side of his chair.

Everyone in the Bender family has his or her duties. There is no discussion as to who shall do what in the daily tasks. On the evening of my first arrival, before the family scattered to tend the animals, gather the eggs, milk the cows, and prepare a beautiful supper, Wolfgang played Beethoven's Sixth Symphony on his gramophone.

"Some day I hope to own the Ninth," he declared as he put the records carefully away in their case.

During my visit Anna cleaned and pressed the cloth of his overcoat, and puzzled out its remaking to the best advantage. Sewing on the buttons, the morning of my departure, she assured everyone within hearing, "This is the last winter he can wear this coat." And as he tried it on, thrice turned and now shortened by the necessity of replacing its frayed collar and cuffs from the length, Wolfgang affirmed, "Yes—next autumn, if there is profit in the harvest, I'll get a new coat."—From "Reaching for the Stars," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

On Evenings When Beethoven Conducted

OUR MASTER could not be presented as a model in respect of conducting, and the orchestra always had to have a care in order not to be led astray by its mentor; for he had ears only for his composition and was ceaselessly occupied by manifold gesticulations to indicate the desired expression. He used to suggest a *diminuendo* by crouching down more and more, and at a *pianissimo* he would almost creep under the desk. When the volume of sound grew he rose up also as if out of a stage-trap, and with the entrance of the power of the band he would stand upon the tips of his toes almost as big as a giant, and waving his arms, seemed about to soar upwards to the skies. Everything about him was active, not a bit of his organism idle, and the man was comparable to a *perpetuum mobile*. He did not belong to those capricious composers whom no orchestra in the world can satisfy. At times, indeed, he was altogether too considerate and did not even repeat passages which went badly at the rehearsal: "It will go better next time," he would say. He was very particular about expression, the delicate nuances, the equable distribution of light and shade as well as an effective *tempo rubato*, and without betraying vexation, would discuss them with the individual players. When he then observed that the players would enter into his intentions and play together with increasing ardor, inspired by the magical power of his creations, his face would be transfigured with joy, all his features beamed pleasure and satisfaction, a pleased smile would play around his lips and a thundering "Bravi tutti!" reward the successful achievement. It was the first and loftiest triumphal moment for the genius, compared with which, as he confessed, the tempestuous applause of a receptive audience was as nothing. When playing at first sight, there were frequent pauses for the purpose of correcting the parts and then the thread would be broken; but he was patient even then; but when things went to pieces, particularly in the scherzos of his symphonies at a sudden and unexpected change of rhythm, he would shout with laughter and say he had expected nothing else, but was reckoning on it from the beginning; he was almost childishly glad that he had been successful in "unhorsing such excellent riders."—From "The Life of Ludwig von Beethoven," by ALEXANDER WHEELOCK THAYER. (New York: The Beethoven Association.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

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Reporters on Rubber-Exploration Tour Turn From Haiti to Amazon

Desire for People's Rule Glows Brighter in China

Sentiment for constitutional government spreads in all classes of nation at war—Hostilities with Japan have made it seem advisable to postpone again and again development of a true democracy.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 28—The desire for popular constitutional government has spread steadily among the Chinese people in connection with the war and the increasing economic difficulties.

It has become quite emphatic recently. Outside observers who are used to connecting political consciousness with a high degree of literacy and the advanced social standards of democratic countries are surprised to encounter the demand for constitutionalism not only among China's intellectuals but among farmers, workers, coolies, and other plain citizens who have neither of these qualifications.

This in itself is evidence that the Chinese people have achieved a considerable degree of political maturity and deserve an opportunity of taking charge of their own destiny.

Frequent Postponements

The enforcement of a constitution has been postponed frequently since the establishment of the Republic in 1911. The last postponement was caused by the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. A draft constitution had been finished in 1934 and published in 1936. Elections for a National Congress, which was to adopt and enforce it in its first meeting in November, 1937, had been carried through a year earlier and most delegates already elected when the war started in July, 1937. And it was again and again judged inadvisable by the Government to convoke the National Congress while hostilities continued.

The Government, induced by popular demand within the country and by the hope of the United Nations that China soon may develop into a true democracy, recently has given another definite undertaking that the National Congress will be called within one year from the end of the war to accept a constitution and decide on the date of its enforcement. The first practical step toward this end was at least taken a few days ago when a law was passed providing for a "Committee for the Establishment of Constitutional Government." This committee is to be set up in the near future.

Chiang Chairman

It is to consist of 53 members under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who concurrently is President of the Chinese Republic and chief of its armed forces, President of the Executive Yuan or virtually Prime Minister, and Director General of the Kouminang Party.

Four members belong to political parties other than the Kuomintang—parties whose status is not legalized yet, namely, two of the Communist Party and one each to the National Socialist and Chinese Youth Parties. One further member each is representing the Moslem and Tibetan minority. Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling Girls College, who is at present on a lecture tour in the United States, is the only women member of the committee.

The tasks of the Committee are to examine all matters concerning the enforcement of constitutionalism as well as "the manner and circumstances in which preparatory measures are being enforced" in different parts of the country and to submit proposals to the present Government. The Committee is to meet every second month, while meetings of a small standing committee will be held more often.

Congress Decision Final

The National Congress to be called within one year from the end of hostilities will have the final decision about the Constitution and its enforcement.

It has been decided that the delegates to the National Congress who were elected in 1936 before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war shall retain their status "provided they have not become disqualified due to acts of high treason (especially by joining Japanese puppet regimes in the occupied areas) or by other causes." The professional bodies—guilds, chambers of commerce, etc.—and the territorial units which had not completed the election of their delegates at the outbreak of the war are to hold new elections, together with those whose members lost their qualifications.

The majority of the members of the National Congress, therefore, will be men who were elected in 1936 and who have had no opportunity in the meantime to perform their appointed public duties and be judged on the basis by their original voters.

People's Principles

The basis of the deliberations of the National Congress will be the draft constitution which was completed by the present Government in 1934. Theoretically, the National Congress may change this much-discussed instrument in any way it chooses. Its adoption without major amendment is considered highly probable at present.

This draft constitution provides in its first article that "the Republic of China is a San Min Chu I republic." This means that the "San Min Chu I" or "three people's principles" of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are to be the ideological foundation of constitutional China. Article 2 provides that the sovereignty of the Republic is vested in the whole body of citizens. Article 3 adds that all citizens shall be equal before the law.

The various articles guaranteeing all citizens personal liberty; proper legal procedure in case of prosecution; freedom of domicile and change of residence; freedom of speech, of writing and publications, of religious belief, of assembly, and of the forming of associations, etc., are invariably followed by the clause: "Such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law," and Article 25 adds somewhat more explicitly: "Only law imperative for safeguarding national security, averting a national crisis, maintaining public order, or promoting social welfare may restrict a citizen's liberties and rights."

Article 44 finally is one of the most important of the entire draft constitution because it gives the Government far-reaching emergency powers as follows: "In case of an emergency or a serious economic change which requires immediate steps to be taken, the President may, by resolution of the executive meeting with the Cabinet, issue emergency mandates, etc."

Power with President

The main power in China under the draft constitution is to be vested in the person of the President. The President is to be ex-officio Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of China. He shall promulgate laws and issue mandates, declare war and make peace, appoint and remove civil and military officials, etc. But the President is in the future to be responsible to the not yet existing People's Congress which is to be established under the Constitution.

The practical tasks of government are to be divided between five boards or Yuans already in existence—the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan which is to attend to adjudication, the Examination Yuan charged with the selection of civil-service candidates by examination, and the Control Yuan intrusted with impeachment of Government officials and the auditing of Government accounts.

The President and members of the most important of these organs, the Executive Yuan or the Cabinet, are responsible only to the President of the Republic himself. The other organs are to be directly responsible to the People's Congress.

Courtesy United China Relief

The New China Looks Forward

The stirrings of a deep political and social development are only stimulated by the war, despite its deep imprint in China's recent years. China's songs provide a symbol of courage, songs which rise spontaneously from girl farmers on their way to tasks that now seem to have new horizons. One of their ballads, "Chinese Farmers' Song," is included in an album of recent recordings of Chinese folk music made by Paul Robeson and Liu Liang-mo in co-operation with the China Aid Council.

Canadians Say German Morale Low

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—German civilians scrambled madly for food tossed to them from trains by prisoners of war, and Nazi prison guards turned "white with fear" at the mere mention of the Russian front, some repatriated Canadians said today.

Of the almost 5,000 Allied war prisoners—including 14 Americans—who arrived in British ports this week in an exchange with Germany, the Canadians were permitted by censorship to give the most outspoken descriptions of conditions in the Reich.

The Canadians said their impressions were drawn mostly from contact with camp guards and civilians encountered during the trip from Occupied France to a Swedish embarkation point, but they said the breakdown in morale was so obvious that they had no hesitation in painting a dismal picture.

Eight British prisoners among the group brought back first-hand confirmation of the Allied air-raid damage done to one industrial city.

"Everything was flattened on both sides of the railway line over a two-mile area" at blackened and burned Frankfurt, through which their train traveled, they said.

One of the group, Bandsman John Henderson, said his prison camp was only 30 miles from the Rhineland city of Kassel, which he said was bombed twice during daylight and twice at night shortly before he was put aboard a train for the exchange.

"They were all four tremendous raids," he added.

Japanese Drive on Salween Held Defensive in Purpose

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 28—The present attacks by the Japanese on Southwest and Central China clearly have a fundamentally defensive character. That is, they are designed to forestall a Chinese offensive from the strategically most vital places when eventual large-scale Allied operations are expected to start simultaneously on several fronts.

In the Yunnan Province of Southwest China the Japanese have recently succeeded in occupying a triangular bloc of territory.

From the Chinese section of the Burma Road, between the Burma border in the west and the Salween River in the east, until Oct. 16, they occupied about 90 miles of the 100-mile-long west bank of the upper stretch of the Salween between the Burma Road and the highest usable ferry crossings over the rapid mountain stream.

Pushing on over a few highways which they made usable for truck traffic and numerous narrow mountain trails, they pushed out the Chinese from the greater part of a sparsely populated but militarily important triangular area comprising both banks of the upper Irrawaddy River.

The Japanese used superior numbers of men, possibly as many as 30,000, against relatively small Chinese forces, consisting partly of regulars and partly of guerrillas. That indicates their determination to achieve their task and their intention of maintaining a comparatively strong garrison.

However, the Chinese military spokesman stated that the Japanese at present do not show any intention of pushing on toward the east bank of the Salween or otherwise staging an offensive anywhere else in Yunnan Province.

Japanese attacks in Kiangsu and on the Chekiang-Anhwei border, points which are potentially important for the bombing of Japanese positions, are gradually weakening, while the Chinese are continuing local counterattacks.

Several villages near the three key towns representing the actual objective of the Japanese drive have changed hands several times in the past few days. But the towns still are held by the Japanese. Otherwise all fronts are quiet and without any Japanese concentrations that might point to contemplated further attacks. On the whole, the Japanese seem more than ever intent on saving men and materials for decisive defensive struggles.

Army Mum on Gag

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The War Department withheld comment today on restrictions imposed at London by United States Army censors on Associated Press and other stories quoting American soldiers just returned from German prison camps.

At the Bureau of Public Relations, officers said they could discuss the situation "for background," but not for publication.

That Army censors were instructed to delete from news dispatches anything the censors believed might jeopardize the success of future negotiations with the Germans over exchange of prisoners.

Allied Troops Are Eager To Analyze War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—American, British, and Canadian fighting men in the United Kingdom are eager to hear and discuss the progress of the war, their participation in it, and postwar international and national problems, according to George V. Denny, President of Town Hall.

Mr. Denny announced that the United States Army in the European Theater has set up a program called "Army Talks," a weekly discussion period on the war, current affairs and postwar problems.

In an interview with the press at his office in Town Hall here yesterday following a two months' tour of British, Canadian and American military camps in the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Ministry of Information, the Town Hall head voiced hope that the Army discussion programs opened in the European Theater would be extended to all units of the Army.

"Every American soldier I talked to said he wanted serious discussions on current and future international and domestic problems," Mr. Denny reported.

The British and Canadian troops had such discussions and educational programs for more than two years, he added.

Mr. Denny found that the British and Canadian soldiers had a "positive affinity for Russia, being blind to any of her faults," and at the same time, he added that he had never seen them so interested in America and the American way of life.

Americas' Role Accented For Years Following War

Rubber Development Corporation specialist warns that United Nations may be deprived of product of East Indies plantations immediately after conflict if Japan tries 'scorched-earth' policy.

Following study of the possibilities of Haitian Cryptostegia, the group of correspondents investigating Latin-American crude rubber resources under the auspices of the Rubber Development Corporation, leaves Haiti and turns toward the Amazon. In this third article of a series, The Christian Science Monitor's representative on this tour discusses the various aspects of the Cryptostegia program.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Japan would face great difficulties in any attempt to destroy the rubber plantations of the Far East entirely, but may compel the United Nations to look elsewhere for rubber during several years after the war ends, declares M. D Knapp, in charge of the Plantation Section in the Rubber Development Corporation, Washington, D. C.

In Haiti on an inspection tour, Mr. Knapp accompanied the party of 13 news reporters here from the United States as they looked over rubber production on this island before heading into the Amazon Valley.

"There are nearly 800,000,000 rubber trees that would have to be wiped out by the Japanese if they decided to go that far," Mr. Knapp told us. He speaks with authority on the Far East, since for 26 years he served with the United States Rubber Company out there, much of the time as supervisor of plantations.

"The stands of rubber cannot be burned to any great extent, because of the prevailing dampness," Mr. Knapp explained. "There could be a systematic slashing of the trees, but in order to end their productivity a tremendous amount of manpower would be required. As Japan reaches a position desperate enough to justify destroying the rubber trees, it is doubtful there will be enough manpower available for this task.

New Source Needed

"One dangerous possibility is that the Japanese might persuade or pay the natives who regularly gather the rubber, to hack and ruin the lower part of the trees where latex is drained into cups. We do not know how far Japan is succeeding with its campaign to win the allegiance of native peoples in the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya. Whether these people would destroy their own means of livelihood at the command of a Japan approaching military defeat, is problematical.

"Yet even if the Oriental plantations are not destroyed, they almost certainly will be damaged. The process of restoring them to full production will take time. In the interval we must be prepared to supply our rubber needs ferom new sources developed since Pearl Harbor."

Among the coming sources, Mr. Knapp believes that Haitian Cryptostegia shows growing promise. As a veteran of rubber tree plantations of the more conventional sort, he might be expected to look with doubt on Haiti's fields of slender Cryptostegia vines. He confesses to a healthy skepticism at first, but says he becomes more convinced with each tour of inspection to Haiti.

Like the other officials in charge of emergency rubber production, Mr. Knapp does not allow long-range considerations to outweigh at this time the paramount necessity for producing enough natural rubber to keep the war machine rolling. It is precisely in the rapid-fire emergency field that Cryptostegia excels.

New Yield Slow

Rubber trees of the Hevea brasiliensis variety require five to six years before they begin yielding latex, and then the quantities are small. Moreover, should the high-yielding clones, or pedigreed roots, be destroyed by the Japanese, it might take 10 to 15 years before the plantations could be restored to their high productivity when seized.

Contrasted with these long periods, Crypstostegia begins yielding in five to eight months after seeds go into the ground. The point that most impresses Mr. Knapp is the steady and, of late, spectacular advance in boosting the quantity of Cryptostegia latex that can be gathered from a given field.

From one branch end, or "whip," at first held over a cup while some 15 drops of latex oozed out, the number has been stepped up until a dozen whips can now be handled in a single operation with one cut of the knife.

This and other technical advances have reduced the manpower required for gathering latex so rapidly that the figures on cost and production change for the better from week to week.

What these changes are meaning to Haitian economy is, for the Haitians, a question that remains vividly in view beyond the immediate need for war rubber. When you fly over Haiti, as we did on the way in, you see the face of the land swept with broad new swaths of development.

Mountainous Terrain

Here in Port-au-Prince the Haitians with whom we talked were generally eager to do their part toward winning the war. But in a country so small in territory and in population—the 3,000,000 residents are twice the number in Maryland on about the same area—the rubber program produces effects out of proportion to its own size.

Land-Owning Status

Unlike many Latin American countries, Haiti is not ridden by absentee landlords of huge estates. The predominantly Negro population walks erect and self-respecting in the awareness of its land-owning status.

To meet the natural Haitian questionings over a rubber program that called for rapid conversion of from 60,000 to 100,000 acres into a single holding of SHADA, or the Haitian-American Agricultural Development Society, several steps have been taken. The first is provision for lease, rather than purchase, of most of the rubber land. The original owners retain title. Outright purchase occurs, according to SHADA officials, only for land to accommodate buildings and other administrative purposes. This is said to require 5,000 acres.

Another move is designed to give the Haitian landowner an independent source of food, as well as visible evidence that he remains in control of his land. For each caille, or hut, a portion of land measuring one half a carreau, or something over an acre and a half, is set aside.

Many Unsolved Problems

Under the law, however, SHADA has wide powers. The Haitian Government of President Lescot stands behind SHADA in its emergency and long-range aims for Haiti.

The press of Port-au-Prince showed itself almost entirely critical of SHADA at a reception tendered to us. The newspaper representatives professed to speak for the people. Their case was weakened by exaggeration of statement which even a cursory examination showed to be shooting beyond the mark. Even so, the visiting reporters, including a few who had known and studied Haiti for some time bemore this trip, came away feeling that the rubber development in Haiti leaves many unsolved questions.

For the United Nations, these questions turn on how much Cryptostegia rubber can actually be shipped during the next year or two.

For Haiti, a whole way of life may be changing.

Because of the rapidity with which this party is traveling, we must set our faces toward the Amazon and leave Haiti for more leisurely consideration later, beyond these few essential details.

The Autumn Festival Comes to Fairyland

By a Staff Artist

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Cycling to Victory

Courage Walks With Danger—5

By Marian King

Author of "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," etc.

With hearts pounding wildly, four boys crouched in the corner of an attic listening to the sounds of metal clanging on metal—listening to the barking voices of the German Gestapo. There went their beloved printing press for which they had worked so hard, and risked so much. There went the instrument that had turned out their underground newspapers. There went their tool that had served to bring to those faithful Hollanders the news of the war and word of their beloved Queen from the forbidden Dutch language broadcasts from overseas.

"Careful!" whispered Johan.

"I must see what's happening to Wouter!" Karel answered tensely.

Hardly daring to breathe, the anxious lad squinted through a crack in the floor at the scene below where two burly Germans with hammers pounded their beautiful machine into shapeless scrap.

But it was not for those things that Karel looked. It was at the white stricken face of his friend as he was dragged away by the Gestapo.

Yet this was no time for pity. Already heavy steps pounded the staircase leading to the attic.

"This way!" Karel forced open a window. Grabbing Pieter he shoved him through. Quickly Willem and Johan followed.

Like cats the boys crept along the rolled tiled roofs until they reached the unlatched attic window of Pieter's house. Quickly they dropped into the dimly lighted room.

Plans for a Journey

"You know the hour! You know where! You know what to bring!" Karel said quietly.

Each hurried home, but none dare tell even his family of the narrow escape. Tomorrow they would hear of poor Wouter's capture! And by tomorrow the Gestapo would have tried to force Wouter to tell the names of his helpers!—Not Wouter! He would never tell! And still, they would be no longer safe at home—or in Holland!

At daybreak next morning, Willem, Pieter, Karel, and Johan met at the appointed crossroads. They had said good-by to their families as they started "back to school." Each boy had a suitcase and his school books strapped securely to his bicycle.

They cycled until they came to a bridge. Crossing over, Karel in the lead, they headed south. As they turned onto the main road, the boy slowed down and waited until they were abreast. "Remember," he told his companions, "no matter what you are asked, you are on your way back to the Technical College."

"But we're going in the wrong direction. The college is north," Willem insisted.

"Leave it to me," Karel smiled. "I'll do any explaining that may be necessary. You just remember where you're supposed to be going."

On and on they pedaled, the long miles slipping behind them. They stopped long enough to eat lunches, and hurried on. They were a long way still from the Moerdyk Bridge. They must get there as quickly as possible.

As they came within sight of the bridge, Karel called a halt. They were all tired, but it would not do to let the guards on the bridge know that they had pedaled so many miles.

Now, as they rested, Karel talked a little more freely. "We'll soon be at the bridge," he said, "and we'll be stopped, of course. Don't say anything unless you're asked a direct question. And don't forget that you're on your way back to the Technical College."

Challenged at the Bridge

Slowly the four boys, tingling from head to foot, approached the pillboxes at the north end of the heavily-guarded bridge. Dismounting and with firm grips on the handlebars of their bicycles, they walked up to the Nazi guards.

"Good day," Karel said, with a friendly smile.

"Where do you think you're going?" the guard demanded gruffly.

"Back to school. The Technical College," Karel replied. "We've been home for the holidays, and have to be back at school tomorrow."

"You're going the wrong way," the guard challenged.

"We started early so we could visit my brother and his wife who live just south of here. They'll put us up for the night, and tomorrow we'll start back very early. We have to be at school before noon."

"What about those suitcases?" a second guard interrupted. "Open them up!"

First Pieter, and then each of the other boys, unstrapped his case for inspection, and while the guards went methodically through each case Karel bravely tried to keep up a friendly chatter.

Finally satisfied with their search, the guards waved the boys on, and with apparent unconcern they rode off. They could hardly believe that they had so easily passed over Moerdyk Bridge.

As the boys approached the Belgian frontier they left the main highway, discarded their bicycles, and started off on foot along the country road, carrying their bags.

Suddenly in the semi-darkness a salvo of shots rang out, and a gruff voice shouted "Halt!"

Flinging away their cases, the boys leaped over a ditch and fled across the fields.

"Keep together," cautioned Karel as they stumbled on in the darkness. "Let's not separate."

After what seemed hours they saw the dim outline of a barn and cautiously crept towards it. Exhausted, Karel knew they must sleep. The barn might be a safe place.

Karel crawled on ahead of the others, noiselessly opened the door, and listened. Everything seemed quiet. He beckoned. The four boys went in. They climbed to the loft, dropped down on the new-mown hay and almost instantly were sound asleep.

Hiding by day, moving stealthily by night, begging food at isolated farmhouses, Willem, Pieter, Karel, and Johan made their way slowly across the Belgian countryside to the French border.

Language Difficulties

Scarcely had they gone ten feet into French territory when the sudden glare of a flashlight nearly blinded them. "Halt!"

Only with difficulty could they talk with the French gendarme in his own language and they could not persuade him to let them continue on their way. The soldier marshaled them into his ramshackle car, and as they started off the boys looked at each other in utter dismay. Was this to be the end? Had they failed when they were so near their goal? Were they now on their way to a concentration camp where torture never ceased?

The lights of a village soon came into view, and the ancient car sputtered to a stop beside a small railroad station on the outskirts. "Get out!" the gendarme snapped, and hurriedly pushed the boys into the dimly-lighted ticket office. With a menacing flourish of his revolver, he lined them up against the wicket, and then conversed rapidly with the sharp-eyed little station master.

The little man went back to his desk, slipped something into the hand of the gendarme, and the soldier immediately came up to the boys. They were too exhausted and too depressed to realize that railroad tickets were being given to them, and before they could say a word, the soldier had disappeared into the darkness.

The station master spoke quickly to the boys: "These tickets will take you to a small town near the demarcation line. The train leaves at six in the morning. There's a warehouse next door, you could spend the night there!" He smiled.

When the train finally drew away from the station in the morning, the four boys could not believe

This is a tale of Dutch boys who made a perilous journey to escape from their Nazi oppressors and join the armed forces of their country in England. It is based on facts checked and authenticated by the Dutch Embassy in Washington.

they were really riding on a train, and not simply dreaming it.

At the end of the journey they slipped away unnoticed from the busy station platform and, vanished behind rows of vans in the yards. Once more they were forced to push on stealthily by night, hiding by day, following the directions of French patriots who warned them of too-well-guarded points.

Refuge in the Sewers

Finally they reached the entrance to the long-sought-for sewer system extending underground beneath the line which separated Occupied and Unoccupied France. Inch by inch they waded forward in the evil-smelling, slimy blackness. They formed a chain, hand to hand, and edged on, hoping fearfully that they were going in the right direction. They strained their eyes for a glimmer of light, and finally the pipes began to widen. The gurgling water beneath began to flow a little faster, and the darkness about them faded to a dull gray. With fresh hope they pushed on, and gradually the walls of the pipes took shape and a thin sliver of light appeared in the distance.

Near the opening Karel signalled to his companions to wait. Cautiously he crept forward and made his way to the end of the tunnel. The light was blinding. While he waited for his eyes to become accustomed to it, he listened carefully for the sound of voices. All was silent. Then slowly he put his head through the opening and looked around. No one was in sight. Not far from the opening was an old farmhouse, which they had been told would shelter them.

He motioned to his companions, and very cautiously and slowly they pulled themselves out of the tunnel. Idly they walked across the field toward the farmhouse. As they approached, the door opened. As soon as they were inside, the door closed quickly.

They were with friends in Unoccupied France. They would help them—give them food and clothing, and let them rest. At last England and the Dutch Armed Forces seemed close!

(Watch for a story next Thursday of French boys' perilous flight to join those who are fighting the enemies of their country.)

The Comanche Indians

The Comanches lived in skin tepees, and moved their villages about over the prairies as they followed the herds of buffalo. The plains of northern Texas were the home of these people, who were supposed to be among the best riders and raisers of horses in the region.

Through courtesy of the Cincinnati Art Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio

"The Chief's Tent," a painting by Henry F. Farny

More Modern Tales for You!

Book Reviews

Fighters of Air and Sea

Reed C. Kinert's book, "America's Fighting Planes," (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50), is a book to delight the eye as well as to provide up-to-the-minute information on United States military aircraft. Each model is described and an illustration, in color, of the airplane in action appears on the opposite page. The author is an artist flying instructor and his book is outstanding for its comprehensiveness, accuracy and dramatic pictures.

Lieutenant Cleve Hawkins, U. S. N. in command of the U. S. Submarine Stingbull, set out from a port in Australia, having stopped there for supplies, and headed for the open sea under sealed orders. His was the task of carrying out a dangerous secret mission and bringing his crew back safely. "Submarine Sailor," by Gregor Felsen, (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50), tells in story form the events and hazards of the trip. It is a thrilling tale, but it is more than that because it has the Navy Department's approval, for it is authentic. Thirty-two pages of submarine photographs (all official U. S. Navy photographs) illustrate this realistic picture of life aboard an American undersea craft.

The phrase, "The Marines have landed," is as old as the history of war. "Semper Fidelis: The United States Marines in Action," by Keith Ayling, (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), is a collection of inside stories of Marines under fire in the present war. In many instances the stories have been told to the author by Marines who have returned from active duty in the Pacific area—on Guadalcanal, Midway or Wake Islands. The chapter, "The Fighting Writers" tells of the training and duties of the reporters in uniform, whose job is to tell the world just what the Marines are doing. Mr. Ayling writes: "These combat reporters are writers with rifles as well as soldiers with typewriters. They have to be fighters first, then correspondents." A final chapter tells of the opportunities that the Marine Corps offers young men who join this branch of the service. Photographs illustrate this inspiring book about the fighting U. S. Marines—fighting the enemy today on land, on sea and in the air.

For Would-Be Fliers

"Air Navigation," by Herbert S. Zim, illustrated with line drawings by James MacDonald and with photographs (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $3), provides a complete and scientific guide to the entire subject of airplane navigation. The author presents his subject clearly, using terms understandable to air-minded youth. He covers many fields, such as instruments and methods, using maps, the compass, atmosphere, weather, radio-navigation and radio compass. For young people interested in flying as an occupation there's a chapter telling them what they can do even before they reach high school to prepare themselves for a career in "avigation."

Thomas Collison gives for the first time the full story of the Boeing Bomber in his book, "Flying Fortress" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50). He dedicates his book "To the men and women who build them and the boys who fly them." Here's the story of the development of the Fortress from earlier types, the planning and construction, the training of the crew and the work of the bomber. A final chapter, "The Reward," discusses the future of the airplane in our postwar world. End papers provide a global map for the Air Age, and the numerous fine photographs, reproduced by gravure to show detail clearly, add interest and value.

On Convoy Duty

"Navy Gun Crew," by Lieut. John F. Childs, U. S. N. R. (Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. $1.50), gives a detailed account of a group of men in the U. S. Navy sent by the Government to man the guns on an American merchant ship. The author, who is an Armed Guard Commander, has been in charge of such crews and describes the training of the men, how freight is loaded and how convoys are formed. Drawings by Nils Hogner illustrate this interesting narrative about those men who are doing their part to keep the great life line of food and ammunition going to the front.

Coast Guard Hazards

Pete Shute's step by step training in the Coast Guard as told in Philip Harkins's "Coast Guard, Ahoy!" (Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.), provides a firsthand account of this important branch of the service. As the reader follows Pete from his first surf lesson, his first assignment on an icy winter beach patrol, and as he takes part in his first rescue, he learns what it takes to be a United States Coast Guardsman. There's adventure, hazard and thrills aplenty in this story Mr. Harkins tells, built on accurate technical information about the Coast Guard.

Book Briefs

"The Sea Snake" (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2), will win the approval of Stephen Meader's avid audience of boy readers, though it lacks the quality of his earlier books. This new book of Mr. Meader's has for its hero 16-year-old Barney Cannon, son of a North Carolina fisherman, and concerns his uncovering of a Nazi ring. If events seem too rapidly paced—obstacles overcome too readily and Barney's discovery of a secret formula which proves to be of great value to the U. S. Government seems a bit too remarkable—they all add up to a swift-moving, readable, up-to-the-minute yarn, bound for popularity.

We think girls will enjoy Lenora Mattingly Weber's "Meet the Malones," (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2). The Malones are a motherless family, but their Father, Martie Malone, a newspaperman, is loving and understanding. He believes in the democratic system in family affairs, thus a Malone "council table," where free speech and expression of individual ideas are voiced is the place where family problems are thrashed out. When Father is sent by his paper as a war correspondent to Hawaii, "Nonna," their beautiful, well-meaning but domineering step-grandmother, arrives—and things are different from then on. However, the Malones find their way back and Ander, the young man from Wyoming who lives next door, plays an important part in the plot and it all makes entertaining reading.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Saying 'Thank You'

Many groups of young people have volunteer leaders who help them with their work programs and recreation.

These leaders are men and women who serve without pay because they love young people. They realize that boys and girls will soon be men and women holding responsible positions in homes and in the business world.

There are many ways for you to let your leaders know that you appreciate their help. It seems strange perhaps, but the boy or girl who is appreciative and grateful is an outstanding person. It takes just a minute to say "thank you" yet these two words often lift a burden from busy people who are making great sacrifices.

A Principal of a school and his wife gave a party for students one Friday evening. The Principal said later that only two of the young people expressed appreciation for the evening's entertainment.

A club group can plan a special surprise for their leader on a holiday or prepare a simple home picnic supper perhaps. It is not necessary to spend money—it is the thought that counts. You cannot do too much to recognize the help that your volunteer leaders are giving you.

Dorothy Emerson.

INDIAN SIGN TALK

by KANGI NUPA

Hard—With right fist strike the left palm. This also means Iron.

Little—With back of hand toward the right, the end of thumb touches the tip of the first finger so that only the end of the finger is seen beyond the thumb.

Moon—The thumb and first finger are held to represent the crescent of the new moon.

Moccasin—The palms of the hands are passed over the feet from tips of toes to ankles.

Many—Both hands, with palms in, are held in front of body. Move both downward and up, keeping palms opposite.

Possession—The closed fist of right hand is moved slightly forward and downward. This sign is also used for His; Hers, Mine, etc.

Silent—Put tips of fingers of right hand over the mouth.

Superior—With the first fingers pointing up, raise right hand a little above the left.

People—With all fingers extended, hold up both hands in front of body.

Sharp—Rub the thumb of the right hand against the edge of the flat horizontal left hand.

Remain—Hold the closed right hand in front of body and move downward a few inches.

Spotted—With the tips of the fingers of the right hand start at the left wrist and touch the arm every two inches to the elbow.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it, write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions or give you any other help I can.

(Watch for the sixth installment next Thursday)

British Book Week

This is British Book Week in schools, libraries, and other community organizations in the United States, and we cannot let it pass without a word. Be sure to look at the exhibit in your school and library. You will find it interesting and it will give you many things to think about.

Have you seen any of the tiny books that are being published in wartime England? Some of them are only about three by four inches each, with paper covers and just a few pages; one of the alphabet books is only about an inch and a half wide and about four inches long. We saw some recently and marvelled at the excellent type, good color work and the amount of interest that was packed into those few pages. If there are any of these books in the exhibit you see, look at them closely and see if you don't agree with us that they are a fine example of what can be accomplished with limited materials.

These little books are called Midgets, Bantams and Puffins. We saw some familiar titles among them and some new ones. There were "Who Killed Cock Robin?" "Great Claus and Little Claus," "Flowers of Field and Hedgerow," "A Railway A. B. C.," "Happy Hours on the Food Front," "Building a Boat," "A. B. C. In Pictures," "In Your Street," "The Story of Your Overcoat." We mention them just to show you the variety of subjects they covered.

There was one tiny book of excerpts from "David Copperfield" and some of Charles Dickens's other works. Why do you suppose they were printing excerpts from Dickens? Because Dickens's works are out of print in England, but the publishers want to make sure that young people still get acquainted with some of his characters.

Many other well known English books for young people are out of print in England now too—all because of wartime restrictions on publishing. Among them are "Tom Brown's School Days"; "Heroes" and "Water Babies," by Charles Kingsley; and, of all things, "Alice in Wonderland!"

So let us look at the abundance of new and familar books that come into our libraries and homes this season, and remember to be grateful for them. And if there is any way in which we can share some of the best of these books—they must be very good indeed to deserve the distinction — with young people on the other side of the Atlantic, let us be sure to do what we can to help.

Your Editor at Large

Big Drug Chemical Producers Are Charged With Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today the filing of a civil complaint at Trenton, N. J., charging Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, N. J., described as the largest producer of pharmaceutical chemicals in this country, and E. Merck Chemical Works, Darmstadt, Germany, with maintaining a cartel agreement in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The suit, filed in Federal Court, named as defendants Merck & Co., George W. Merck, president, and Powers - Weightman - Rosengarten Corp., a Merck subsidiary with offices at Rahway.

The German company and three of its members, including Dr. Karl Merck, were named as co-conspirators.

The complaint charged that:

1. Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, and its subsidiary conspired with Merck & Co. of Darmstadt to divide world territory into non-competitive areas by means of what they themselves described as a "treaty" dated in November, 1932.

2. Under terms of the "treaty" Merck of Rahway was assigned the United States and Canada as exclusive territory while Merck of Darmstadt was assigned almost all the rest of the world, including Latin America. The "treaty" also provided that Cuba, the West Indies and the Philippine Islands were joint territory in which condition of sales and prices were fixed by agreement.

3. Since the British blockade after the outbreak of war in 1939 prevented Merck of Darmstadt from exporting to foreign countries, particularly to Latin America, it was agreed btween the German and American companies that the American company would supply Darmstadt's agents in South America.

4. To carry out this agreement, Merck of Rahway revived a dormant subsidiary, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Corp., to engage during the war in export business in territory assigned exclusively to Merck of Darmstadt. The purpose of using this subsidiary allegedly was to enable Merck of Rahway more easily to abandon its export business and Darmstadt's territory after the war.

5. Merck of Rahway not only intends to abandon all its export business in Darmstadt's territory after the war but to constitute the territorial division in the 1932 "treaty" until 1982.

6. The agreement covers approximately 400 pharmaceuticals and chemicals, including quinines, sulfa drugs, vitamins, narcotics and mercurials.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, described the case as another step in the Department's drive against the cartel system.

Wallace Says U. S. Must Boost Peacetime Production 40 P. C.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared last night there can be postwar jobs for everyone, "but we must plan to produce 40 per cent more peacetime goods than we ever did before."

Warning "it will take much more ingenuity to defeat Lieut. Gen. Unemployment than it will to overthrow Hitler," Mr. Wallace asserted "each worker today turns out 25 per cent more than in 1936. Unless we use this increased productivity to produce much more than we did before the war, 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 workers will be without jobs."

The Vice-President's address was prepared for Blue Network broadcast from the National Consumers Food Conference of Food for Freedom, Inc., "an independent nonprofit organization of individuals and representatives of people's groups," with Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow as chairman.

Reconversion Problem

"When peace comes, as we hope it will next year, the problem of reconversion will be on us at once, first in industry and a year or two later in agriculture," Mr. Wallace said. "Within a few weeks tens of billions of dollars of war contracts will be cancelled and the factories will scramble to get back to work producing autos, radios, refrigerators and washing machines.

"There can be jobs for everyone provided there is the closest cooperation between labor, business and government. But we must plan to produce 40 per cent more peacetime goods than we ever did before. We will have at least 3,000,000 new workers, even after wives return to their homes and students to their schools.

"We must put both our new workers and our new-found efficiency to work producing such a widespread standard of comfort and happiness for the people right here in the United States as we have never known before."

Unemployment Problem

Asking "are we willing to take the peace as seriously as we took war?" Mr. Wallace asserted "it will take much more ingenuity to defeat Lieut. Gen. Unemployment than it will to overthrow Hitler. The trouble is that our people are too willing to appease Lieut. Gen. Unemployment. Some businessmen like to have him around in times of peace so as to scare labor, not realizing that he is an even greater enemy of capital than he is of labor."

The former Secreary of Agriculture said "Allied food problems in 1944 will be far greater than in 1943 but, great as they may be, our food outlook is infinitely brighter than that of the Axis."

Mr. Wallace declared "we are not now and will not be after the war ends, a major source of food exports to overseas countries," elaborating: "If we could spare enough ships to move it, the United Nations have this year over 60,000,000 tons of food in exporting countries ready to ship to our allies abroad and to liberated areas. Only 6,000,000 tons or one tenth of all this would come from the United States."

Full Disorder in France Likely

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Declaring that "complete disorder is likely to break out in France at any moment," a spokesman for the Vichy Government said in a radiocast last night that a new wave of resistance was sweeping the country and that the atmosphere was "ripe for complete lawlessness."

The Vichy commentator asserted that sabotage and clashes between terrorists and the police are taking place all over the country. The broadcast was recorded by the British Ministry of Information.

The Fighting French Radio at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, meanwhile reported that German Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt had ordered the arrest of scores of French Armistice Army officers.

Land Reclamation Job Program Likely

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28 (AP)—Five hundred thousand returning American soldiers will be employed in reclamation work after the war if Congress provides a postwar land program, National Reclamation Association officials predicted today.

Harry W. Bashore, Commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, reported to the Association's annual convention that such a program is in the offing to ease transition from a war to peacetime economy.

6 French Patriots Disarm 30 Police

By the Associated Press

Port Bou, Spain, Oct. 28

A thrilling story of the courage of French Patriots—one that might have been borrowed from the pages of Robin Hood—was related in French newspapers here Oct. 27.

On Oct. 23, 30 tough-looking collaborationist police from Lyon, heavily armed and under orders to fight French guerrillas and the "Underground," arrived in Grenoble.

They swaggered into the Grand Hotel, commandeered rooms for all and ordered a sumptuous dinner.

They were enjoying the meat course when six masked men, one carrying a sub-machine gun and the others pistols, appeared.

The masked men informed the police they were the very ones who were to have been sought out and crushed.

Then they relieved the policemen of their arms, their credentials and dossiers of French patriots marked for removal.

They locked the doors, cut the telephone line and left quietly.

Faculty-Made Sodas Should Taste Good

SWEET BRIAR, Va.—What to do about the labor shortage?

Dr. Meta Glass, President of the Sweet Briar College, answered by donning an apron and "jerking soda" at the fountain in the Boxwood Inn, only oasis on the campus where students can get milk shakes and soft drinks before bedtime.

Soon she was joined by Joseph E. Barker, professor of romance languages. Girls drifting into the inn were taken aback to find the head of the College filling ice cream cones.

Other members of the faculty, including Dean Mary Ely Lyman, will be making sundaes on the "swing shift" until the students themselves can organize volunteers to take over the work.

Welfare of Child Put Above $125,000

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Illinois Appellate Court held Oct. 25 that his mother's "care and companionship" was worth more to three-year old Charles Williams than the $125,000 he will lose by remaining in her custody.

The money was left in trust for Charles by his grandfather, U. C. Williams, on condition custody of the boy was given to his father, W. W. Williams, of McLean County, who is divorced from the youth's mother.

In upholding judgment of the McLean County Circuit Court which gave custody of Charles and his brother, Arthur, 5, to the mother, the court said:

"Financial considerations are entitled to little consideration in the determination of the welfare of a child in a case of this type."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 877,040
1943 vol. to date 239,245,944
1942 vol. to date 91,169,016

Average of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wed'day 51.2 Prev. day 50.9
Month ago 50.5 Year ago 39.6
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stocks Easy; Profit Taking Stems Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Utility preferreds pushed up in today's stock market but light profit taking in recently strong specialties such as the liquors tended to shift most leaders to the minus ranks.

Prices began to slip here and there after a fairly steady opening. Cheering, however, was the fact that activity dwindled appreciably as trends wavered. While scattered favorites held advances of 1 to 4 points near the close, declines of fractions to 1 or more predominated. Transfers were around 800,000 shares due to early sizable blocks of low-priced issues which were virtually unchanged.

Stocks touching peaks for the year or longer included senior shares of Electric Power & Light, American Power & Light and J. I. Case common. In front most of the time were Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck, Oliver Farm, Philip Morris, du Pont and Austin Nichols "A."

Among losers were Schenley, American Distilling, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, National Distillers, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Douglas Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Gypsum and Westinghouse.

At Chicago, wheat was up ¾ to 1⅛ cents a bushel. Cotton, toward the finish, was 5 cents a bale higher to 20 cents lower.

Interstate Power preferred jumped several points in the curb. Modest improvement was recorded for Pioneer Gold, Technicolor, Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Brewster Aero, and Creole Petroleum. In the minus ranks at times were Lehigh Coal, Humble Oil, and Glen Alden Coal.

Bonds Mixed

Small advances and declines were about evenly divided in today's bond market. A few rails were resistant at the start of the final hour, some with gains of around a point.

Selective buying among medium-grade carrier issues gave support to New Haven 6s, New York Central 4½s, and Consolidated 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjusted 5s, Central of Georgia consolidated 5s, New York, Ontario & Western refunding 4s and Denver & Rio Grande Western "A" 5s.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 58-46	112.1	112.11	112.11
1 4¼s 52-47	112.11	112.11	112.11
8 3¼s 60-55 (Dec)	100.6	100.5	100.6

Federal Farm Mortgage
1 3s 49-44 101.11 101.11 101.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleg 5s49	99	98½	98½
3 Alleg 5s50	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 AmAirFlt5s2030	86½	86½	86½
1 AmICC 5½s49	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 AmInt 5½s48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 AmT&T 3¼s66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 AmT&T 3¼s61	108	108	108
33 AmT&T 3s56	109	109	109
3 AmTob 3s62	115¾	115¾	115¾
5 Arm Del deb 7s 78	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Arm Del 4s55	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
130 ATSF 4s95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13 ACL 1st4s52	120	119⅞	120
30 ACL cll4s52	89½	90	90
46 ACL 4½s54	82½	82	82½
21 B&O 1st m 4s	67⅛	66½	67⅛
16 B&O 96 A	71⅞	71¾	71¾
11 B&O 96 C	41⅝	41	41⅝
11 B&O 2000 D	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
4 B&O 96 F	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
67 B&O cv 4s	40¾	40½	40¾
16 B&O 4s 48	40¼	39⅞	40¼
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	70	69⅝	70
8 B&O RW 5s	86	85	86
3 B&O TC 4s 50	87	86½	86½
3 BostMe 4½s70	86½	86½	86½
7 BostMe 4s60	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
17 BuffP&P 6½s	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
13 Can P 4s perp	43¼	43	43
3 Celan 3½s72 A	83¾	83½	83½
22 Cen G 4s 39 C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
76 Cen G 5s 49	105⅛	105	105⅛
4 Cen G 1st 5s 45	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2 Cen P 1st 4s 49	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
10 CRRNJ 4s 87	107	107	107
1 C&O 3½s 96 E	32	32½	32½
10 Ch&Alt 3s 49	107	107	107
7 Nat Dis 3½s 49	107	107	107
1 NatIBd 3s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 NORTH 4s 45	105	105	105
31 NOTH 5½s 54	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 NOTM 5s 54	77	77	77
1 NYC r 5s 2013	85	85	85
30 NYC 4½s 2013A	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
7 NYC cn 4s 98	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
12 NYCHR 3½s 97	83	83	83
1 NYCHRSL 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 NYCHRSL 3½s 98	84	84	84
1 NYNHH 3½s 47	109	109	109
1 NYNHH 4s 48	50	50	50
1 NYNHH 4½s 67	50	50	50
1 NYNHH 6s 53	50	50	50
335 NYNHH 6s54	50	50	50
4 NYW&B 4½s46	84	84	84
1 NiaRa 5½s50	103	103	103
37 NorPac 4s2047	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 NorW 4s96	118	118	118
1 NorW 4½s2047	109	109	109
2 NorP 4½s2047	104	104	104
3 NorP 5s2047	112	112	112
11 OhioRd 4s98	107	107	107
3 OhioRf 4½s62	43	43	43
1 PCLR 3½s81	111	111	111
1 PGE 4½s84	111	111	111
7 PenPaL 3½s66	108	108	108
2 PenPaL 3½s69	108	108	108
2 PenRR 4½s70	111	111	111
1 PenRR 4½s2070	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 PenRR 5s2000	111	111	111
11 PereM 4½s80	74	73¾	74

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00

1 PhelpD 3½s63 — 106½ — 106½ — 106½
1 PhilCo 4½s61 — 106½ — 106½ — 106½
8 PhRCI 4s57 — 18 — 17½ — 17½
33 PhRCI 4s72ST — 17 — 17 — 17
11 PorUGS 4½s60 — 42¾ — 42½ — 42½
1 RALIM 4s RA 33 — 98¾ — 98¾ — 98¾
122 St L&F 4s 2033 — 41¾ — 41¾ — 41¾
227 St L&F 4s 78 — 41¼ — 41¼ — 41¼
197 St L&F 4s 90A — 38 — 37 — 37
1 St L&W 5s 50 — 39 — 39 — 39
1 St L&W 5s 54 — 43 — 43 — 43
1 Sc Bd C 5s 51 — 82½ — 82 — 82
100 Sea 4½s 57A — 100¾ — 100¾ — 100¾
237 Rep Stl 4½s 56 — 93 — 93 — 93
2 Rep Stl 4½s 56 — 93 — 93 — 93
10 Rio GW 4s 49 — 105⅛ — 104⅞ — 105⅛
30 Rio GW 4½s 49 — 83 — 83 — 83
1 Schen D 4s 52 — 83¾ — 83¾ — 83¾
123 Sea AL 4s 63 ct — 103⅛ — 103⅛ — 103⅛
1 Sea AL 4s 63 ct — 79¾ — 79¾ — 79¾
1 Sea AL 4s 63 ct — 83¾ — 83¾ — 83¾
1 Sea AL 4s 63 ct — 44¾ — 44¾ — 44¾
1 Sea-A-F 4s 35A — 26½ — 26½ — 26½
2 Shell U 2¾s 54 — 23¾ — 23¾ — 23¾
1 Soc-Vac 2¾s 64 — 100⅝ — 100⅝ — 100⅝
1 SBT&T 2¾s 82 — 100⅝ — 100⅝ — 100⅝
18 So Pac 4½s 48 — 108 — 108 — 108
1 So Pac 4½s 81 — 82¾ — 82¾ — 82¾
1 So Pac 4½s 69 — 81¾ — 81¾ — 81¾
1 So Pac rf 4s 55 — 81 — 81 — 81
1 So Pac cit 4½ 69 — 65¾ — 65¾ — 65¾
83 So Pac 4½s Or 77 — 150⅜ — 150⅜ — 150⅜
3 So PRFT 4s 50 — 63¾ — 63¾ — 63¾
2 So Ry 4½s 56 — 97¾ — 97¾ — 97¾
3 So Ry 4 cv 56 — 98 — 97¾ — 97¾
2 So Ry cn 3s 94 — 94¾ — 94¾ — 94¾
10 So Ry 4½s 56 — 105 — 104¾ — 104¾
1 Std O NJ 3 s61 — 104⅞ — 104⅞ — 104⅞
22 Stdkr 4s 63 — 103 — 103 — 103
1 TexCorp 3s65 — 103½ — 103½ — 103½
1 T&P 5s78C — 106⅛ — 106⅛ — 106⅛
30 ThAve 5s60 — 80 — 80 — 80
1 UnPa 4½s47 — 101¾ — 101¾ — 101¾
1 UnC-WS 5s52 — 101¾ — 101¾ — 101¾
32 Wab 4½s91 — 52 — 51¾ — 51¾
24 Wab 4s81 — 51¾ — 51¾ — 51¾
13 Wab 4s71 — 37 — 37 — 37
2 Wab 4½s71 4s38 — 37 — 37 — 37
8 W Sh 4s 2361 — 93 — 93 — 93
13 W Md 4s52 — 99 — 99 — 99
1 WPac 1st5s46 — 100¾ — 100¾ — 100¾
12 W Pac 3s 46 ctf — 75¾ — 75¾ — 75¾
17 West Un 5s 51 — 101 — 100¾ — 100¾
9 West Un 5s 60 — 100¼ — 100¼ — 100¼
15 Wh Sti 3½s 66 — 100⅛ — 100⅛ — 100⅛
30 Wis Cen 4s 49 — 92½ — 92½ — 92½
1 Young ST 4s 48 — 102¾ — 102¾ — 102¾
13 Young ST 5½s 60 — 101⅞ — 101⅞ — 101⅞

Foreign Bonds

49 Arg 4s 72 Feb — 84¾ — 84¾ — 84¾
43 Arg 4s 72 An — 84¾ — 84¾ — 84¾
5 Arg 4½s 68 — 84¾ — 84¾ — 84¾
12 Rig 4½s 71 — 92½ — 92½ — 92½
1 Brazil 8s 41 — 92½ — 92½ — 92½
15 Bras 8½s 27-57 — 83 — 83 — 83
2 Buen A 4½s 77 — 74 — 73½ — 74
5 Buen A 4½s Ao 78 — 74¾ — 74 — 74
8 Canada 4s 60 — 100 — 100 — 100
1 Chile MB 6½s 57 a — 100¾ — 100¾ — 100¾
17 Chile 6s60ctf — 100 — 100 — 100
1 Copenh 5s 52 — 21 — 20¾ — 21
2 Cuba 4½s 77 — 74¾ — 74½ — 74¾
1 Denmk 4½s 62 — 84¾ — 84¾ — 84¾
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54 — 65½ — 65½ — 65½
20 Pan 5½s 63 — 102 — 102 — 102
1 Peru 7s59 — 19 — 19 — 19
10 Peru 1st6s60 — 19 — 19 — 19
20 Peru 2½s61 — 18½ — 18½ — 18½
1 Poland 4s50 — 18½ — 18½ — 18½
10 Queensald 6s57 — 17 — 17 — 17
1 Rio de J 8½s53 — 100 — 100 — 100
17 San Fe (Pru 4s 64 — 78½ — 78½ — 78½
1 Sao P St 7s 40 — 78½ — 78½ — 78½

Total today $ 948,000; previous day 11,650,700; week ago, 6,937,000; year ago, 10,430,000. Year ago, to date, 7,118,800; Jan. 1, 850; two years ago, 1,743,918,475.

Closing Prices

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (1.20g)	4	4	4
200	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
4100	Air Inv war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Aire Access (1g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Air-WayElAp (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Allied Prod A	26	26	26
100	Alum Ltd (h8a)	93	93	93
150	Alum Co Am	112⅝	112	112⅝
200	Alum Co Am pf (8)	111	111	111
200	Am Beverage	10½	10½	10½
100	Am C&L A (1½g)	40½	40½	40½
700	Am Cran B (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Am & Fgn P war	42	41¾	42
100	Am Fork & Hoe (1g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
50	Am Gas & El pf	109½	109½	109½
75	Am Gen 82 pf	35¼	35¼	35¼
75	Am Gen 82½ pf	41	41	41
50	Am Hard Rub (2g)	18	18	18
1100	Am Light & T (1.20)	18½	17⅞	18¼
200	Am Maracaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Am Republics (.10g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1400	Am Superpow	1	1	1
100	Am Superpow pf	13	13	13
200	Am Thread pf (½)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Anch Post P (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Appl El Pw pf (4½)	107¾	107¾	107¾
800	Ark Nat Gas A	4	3¾	4
1000	Ark N Gs pf (1.10k)	10	10	10
25	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Atl Coast L Co (1½g)	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Atlas Corp war	3	3	3
100	Atlas D Forge (½g)	11	11	11
200	Atlas Ply (new)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Auto V Mach (½g)	4	4	4
300	Avery & Sons (½g)	9	9	9
1000	Ayrshire P Coll	9	9	9
100	Babcock & Dil (1g)	23½	23½	23½
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39	39	39
800	Baldwin Loco war	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Barium Stn Stl	17	17	17
100	Basic Refractor (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Bellanca Aire	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Berk&Gay Furn	15	15	15
4600	Bliss&Lghn (.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Bras Tr L&P (12g)	21	21	21
100	Breeze Corp (1.20g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
800	Brewst Aero	4	4	4
100	Bridgpt Oil	44¾	44¾	44¾
8400	Brown-P Dist	12	12	12
10	Brown P Dist 88 pf	81½	81½	81½
300	Buckeye P L	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Buf N&EP pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
1900	Burma Ltd (.20g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Burry Biscuit	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Callite Tung (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	CanIndAlc (h.10g)	5	5	5
300	CanIndAlc B(h.10g)	5	5	5
1500	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Carman B (½g)	7	7	7
100	Carnation (1)	74¾	74¾	74¾
135	Carrier Corp	14½	14	14½
100	Catalin Cor (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	99	99	99
1200	Cessna Aire(1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
650	Cities Service	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cit Svc pf	85	84½	84½
100	Cleve Pr pf	84	84	84
200	City Auto Stpg (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Clark Control(1g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
3500	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Cleve Illum(1½g)	34½	34½	34½
100	Cleve Tractor(1½g)	14	14	14
400	Cockahutt Plow (½)	10½	10½	10½
100	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Colo Fuel&I war	3	3	3
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	58¾	58¾	58¾
50	Comm P Ill (.50)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.30g)	43	43	43
200	Cons GE Bal(3.60)	84½	84½	84½
100	Cons Ill Corp(1½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Cons Textiles	3	3	3
20	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	100	100	100
100	Cook Pt & V (.80)	12	12	12
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13	13	13
400	Copper Range (½g)	6½	6	6
100	Cosden Petro	3½	3½	3½
400	Cosden Petro pf	23	22¾	23
2000	Croft Brewing	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	Crown Drug (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Crystal Oil Ref	2¾	2¾	2¾
1200	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	18¼	18	18¼
300	Cuban Pet (1g)	19¾	19	19¾
200	Dennison Mfg A (.30g)	19¾	19	19¾
1000	Derby Oil (1g)	3½	3½	3½
300	DetMichStove (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Diveo Twin Trk(½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	38½	38½	38½
1600	Duro-Test (.10g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	East Gas & F	21	21	21
175	EastG&F P (3k)	23½	23½	23½
1500	East G&FprPf (4½)	88½	88	88½
50	East Sts pf B	3½	3½	3½
1200	EastSugAs pf (3½k)	23½	23½	23½
11	El Bond & Sh	40	38½	39½
50	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	84¾	84½	84¾
550	El P&L 2 pf (1g)	24¾	24¾	24¾
800	Emerson Elec (.35g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Emp Dis El pf (9k)	97½	97½	97½
13400	Equity Corp	100	100	100
200	Eversharp Ins	17¾	17½	17¾
300	Fairchild Eng & Air	17¾	17½	17¾
700	Falstaff Brew	13	12¾	13
500	Fansteel Met	12½	12½	12½
1000	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Fuller 83 cv (3e)	38½	38½	38½
200	Gen Finance (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Gen Firepfg (1g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Gen Share	14¾	14¾	14¾
140	Gen Share pf (6d)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen T&R pf (6)	75	74½	74½
135	GenWat G&E pf (3)	108	108	108
100	Gilchrist (¼g)	43	43	43
300	Glen Ald Coal (1.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Goldfield Con	18	18	18
150	Gorh Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾
3000	Graz Mfg	31½	30½	30½
100	Gt Atl&P nv 3½G	82½	82½	82½
100	Gt Nor Pap 1 .20G	33½	33½	33½
100	Hartford R&P vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	HarvardBrew .30G	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Hearn D Stre	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Heela Min(5g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	36½	36½	36½
800	Hol C Gold(h.05)	20½	20½	20½
800	HumbleOil.(.15g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Hussmann-Lig(1.60)	78	78½	78½
100	Huyler's	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Huyler's pf (.30g)	30½	30½	30½
800	Hyrade Pd	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ill Iowa Purpf (2.80k)	43½	43½	43½
100	Ill Zinc (1.45g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h.45g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Ind Stw 6% pf	10	10	10
100	IndplsP&L pf(6½)	111	111	111
300	Indus Finan vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾

Closing Prices

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Ins Co N2A (2½a)	83½	83½	83½
300	Int Cr Mch (.80g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Int Indust	2¾	2¾	2¾
2000	Int MineCham war	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Int Petrol (h1)	19	19	19
100	Int Thrift B	1	1	1
50	Int Thrift pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
3800	Int Util pr pf (3½)	44	44	44
200	Jacobs Aire Eq (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Kennedy's (1g)	43	43	43

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	8½	8½	8½
200	Kreuger Brew (.45g)	8½	8½	8½
200	Lake Shore M (1.40)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1300	Lehigh C&N (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Line Material (1½g)	11	11	11
100	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Long Is Lte	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Long Is L pf	84½	84½	84½
100	Long Is L pf B	84½	84½	84½
50	Loud Spkr A (2)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Lynch Corp (2)	27½	27½	27½
200	McWill Prods	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Mead John (3a)	44½	44½	44½
100	Merritt-Ch&S pf A	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Mer-Ch&S pf A (3½k)	100¾	100	100¾
200	Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Metal Textile (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mid West Corp (1g)	9½	9½	9½
50	Mid Stl pf cum (2)	90	90	90
100	Mid-West Abr	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Midvale Oil (.25)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Mid West Pipe (1.60)	14½	14½	14½
100	Mid West Pipe pf (8)	141	141	141
100	Minn Brew & M (1.20)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Mock J Voeh	13	13	13
1300	Molybdenum	7¾	7¾	7¾
1000	Monarch M T	17	17	17
100	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Monte Ward A	77	77	77
250	Montr T.H&P	17¾	17¾	17¾
95	Moody Inv pf	31	31	31
100	Mt City Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nachman Sprg	17¾	17¾	17¾
1000	Nat Refin Pres	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nat City Lines	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Nat Pwr&Lt pf	12½	12½	12½
100	Nat P&L pf(6)	100½	100½	100½
100	Nat Rub Mch(.80g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Rug Ref(.25g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nat Tunnel Mines	17½	17½	17½
200	Neptune Met (.40)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Nestle-LeMur A(.70k)	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	NEPT 6% pf(4k)	40	40	40
300	New Bng T&T (4½g)	40¾	40¾	40¾
300	N J Zinc (2g)	110½	110	110½
100	N Mex&Ariz Ld	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	87½	87½	87½
20	NY P&L 7 pf	104	104	104
150	NY Spdstach (1½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	NY Sta E&P pf	81½	81½	81½
100	NY Wat Svc pf	51	51	51
5300	Niag Hud Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Niag Hud 1 pf	78½	77½	78½
300	Niag Sh Mar (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Niles-Bem P (1½g)	10	10	10
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300	Nor Sta Pw A	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Ogden Corp (.25g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	Oilstocks (1g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	55	55	55
50	Pac G&E pf pf (5)	98½	98½	98½
50	Pac P&L 7 pf	111	111	111
3100	Pantepec Oil Ven	9¾	9¾	9¾
1400	Pennroad (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Pa Salt (3g)	183	183	183
500	Pharis T & R (.30e)	11½	11½	11½
400	Phoenix Sec	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Pioneer Kold	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	2	2	2
100	Pitts&Lake E (2½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pitts Pi Gl (2½g)	80½	80½	80½
400	Pleas V Wine (.30g)	98	98	98
1700	Polaris Mng	4	3¾	3¾
100	Potrero Sugar	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Premier Gld (h.08)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Prosperity Co B	1	1	1
3500	Pug Sd P&L (.80g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Pug Sd P&L 3pf(5)	104½	104½	104½
80	Quaker Oats (4)	95	95	95
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150	150	150
2300	RKO opt war (.32g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
5000	Red Bank Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Reed Roll Bit (1g)	24	24	24
100	Republic Avia (1½g)	34	34	34
300	Richmond Rad (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Roeser & Pend (.80)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Roosevelt Pd	10½	10½	10½
150	Royal Type	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Royalite Oil	70	69	70
100	Ryerson & Haynes	21¼	21¼	21¼
1600	St Regis Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
2500	Salt Dome Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
6000	Schulte (DA)	11¾	11	11¾
975	Schulte (DA) pf	2	2	2
300	Scovill Mfg	32	32	32
410	Seran-EBW pf	38½	38½	38½
300	Seuflin Stl	55	55	55
		13	11½	12

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Per-	Pay-	Hdrs of Rate	riod able	Record
Eastern Sugar Asso pf	$1.25	...	12- 1	11- 3	
Heywd-Wakefd 5 pf	$2½c	...	12- 1	11-18	
Extra					
Graniteville Co	15c	...	11- 1	10-30	
Irregular					
St Louis Screw & Bolt	25c	...	11- 1	10-25	
Year-End					
Westinghouse A B	40c	...	12-10	11-12	
Regular					
Am Furniture	3c	Q	11-15	11-10	
Cal Wtr Serv 6 pf B	37½c	Q	11-15	10-30	
Heywd-Wakefd 5 pf B	31¼c	Q	12- 1	11-15	
Leland Electric	25c	...	11-15	11-13	
Masonite Corp	50c	...	11-15	11-13	
Do pf	2½c	...	12-10	11-15	
Procter Mfg	$1.12½	Q	12- 1	11-15	
St Louis Screw & Bolt	40c	Q	11-30	11-22	
Swan-Finch Oil 6 pf	$1.75	Q	11- 1	10-20	
Weston Elec Inst	30c	...	12-10	11-30	

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Am G&E 2¼s 70	111	111	111
37	Am P&L 4s 2016	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	107½	107½	107½
17	As Elec 4½s 53	78	78	78
10	As G&E 5s 50	78½	78½	78½
1	Bell T Can 5s 57B	25¾	25¾	25¾
4	Birm El 4½s 68	104	104	104
4	Can Nor P 5s 53	104½	104½	104½
3	Can El Pr 4½s 56	94¾	94¾	94¾
11	Cen St El 5s 48	34½	34½	34½
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Council Would End Drags On U. S. Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Legislative and administrative restrictions hampering the participation of American shipping companies in overseas air services should be removed to the fullest extent possible, according to the final declaration of the thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention, adopted at the final convention session at the Pennsylvania Hotel here late yesterday.

"Otherwise," the declaration added, "American ships, in competition with foreign vessels not subject to these restrictive laws, will be handicapped in serving our commerce. Participation, ownership or operation by American shipping companies in overseas aviation should not be prohibited by law or by administrative regulations when found to be in the public interest."

The declaration, unanimously approved by the approximately 1,500 foreign traders at the convention, also said that while the United States seeks no monopoly of shipping, no fast ships should be sold or chartered to foreign operators but should be retained for replacement of obsolete vessels of the active merchant fleet and "the enlargement of its operations."

Dr. William Y. Elliott, director of the stockpiling and transportation division of the War Production Board, reported that despite general optimism over building of ships at an "unprecedented rate" and the decline in sinkings by enemy action, shipping is still a "limiting factor" in the nation's import program.

"I am afraid that impression has been strengthened by the fact that we were able, through diversion of ballast shipping returning from war areas, to exceed our coffee quotas and our sugar quotas," he continued. "I would like to emphasize that with the opening of the Mediterranean and the increase in the volume of military activity, both in Europe, in India, and in the Pacific, our ability to divert returning shipping has been very greatly decreased.

"We have fallen rather seriously behind some of the most essential quotas from the Pacific area, particularly on the west coast of South America."

Live Cattle Price Plan In Effect Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The nation's cattle markets were notified today that the price control phases of the Government's new live cattle subsidy program will not go into effect until Dec. 1.

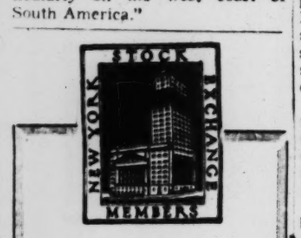
The Office of Economic Stabilization, which announced the new program, said the markets were free to operate until the end of November on the basis which has been applicable since the original rollback subsidy program was inaugurated last June.

Under that portion of the program which becomes effective Dec. 1, slaughterers and processors must pay within specified price ranges for live cattle in order to be eligible for the cattle subsidy, which will vary from 50 cents to $1.45 per 100 pounds, depending on the grade of the cattle bought.

The only portion of the new program to become effective on Nov. 1 is the offer of a special subsidy of 80 cents per 100 pounds to small slaughterers, who, the OES said, have been squeezed by present price control regulations.

The OES issued clarifying statements on its new program last night after livestock markets became confused over various aspects of the new setup, including effective dates.

Under phases of the program becoming effective in December, slaughterers and processors must pay prices ranging from a minimum of $7.45 per 100 pounds for cutter and canner grade cattle to a top of $16 for choice grade, Chicago basis, to be eligible for the livestock payments. (However, there will be no price-range strings on the special 80-cent subsidy for small slaughterers.) Price ranges for other markets are to be announced before Dec. 1.



Weekly Outlook for the Stock Market

We shall be very pleased to mail this letter regularly on request.

Whitney & Elwell

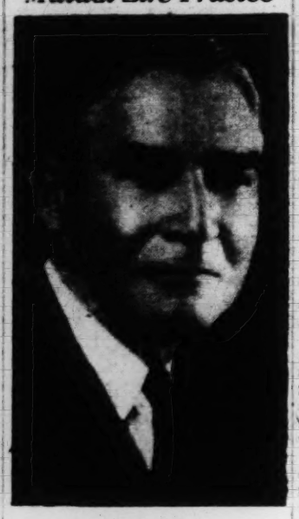
Members of New York Stock Exchange Boston Stock Exchange

30 State Street, Boston

Uptown Office: Statler Office Building

Telephone: CAPitol 7300

Mutual Life Trustee



Louis H. Pink

Formerly superintendent of insurance for the State of New York, elected a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Pink is chairman of the National Public Housing Conference.

Du Pont Net $3.49 a Share In 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., huge chemical concern, reported consolidated net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $44,489,789 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.49 a common share. This compared with $42,430,095 or $3.31 a common share, for the corresponding period of 1942.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income was $14,934,289 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.17 a common share, against $16,476,651 or $1.32 a common share in the comparable quarter last year.

Sales for the nine-month period, exclusive of the value of products made in government-owned plants, were $427,189,325 against $368,968,021 in the like part of 1942.

Nine-month provision for federal taxes was $92,620,000 against $83,022,000 in the same period of 1942. In the September quarter federal tax provision of $31,772,000 included $26,226,000 excess profits levies, against September quarter, 1942, provision of $19,702,000 including $14,352,000 for excess profits taxes.

Climax Molybdenum Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $2,144,831, equal to 85 cents a share, compared with $3,143,800, or $1.25 a share, for the third quarter of 1942. Net for the nine months was $7,317,787, equal to $2.90 a share, against $8,638,330, or $3.43 a share, for the comparable period of 1942.

The Island Creek Coal Co. reported net earnings for the 9 months ended Sept. 30 of $1,421,273, equal to $2.20 per common share, compared with $1,285,972, or $1.97 per share in the same period last year.

National Biscuit Co. reported net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $2,324,930, equal to 33 cents per common share, compared with $2,272,618, or 29 cents per share in the same 1942 period.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. reported net earnings for the 9 months ended Sept. 30 of $363,533, equal to $2.14 per share, compared with 1400.243, or $2.38 per share, in the same 1942 period.

Studebaker Corporation and its subsidiaries reported that net profit in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943, totaled $2,882,084 after provision of $1,200,000 for contingencies and after all charges. This is equivalent to $1.14 a share on outstanding common stock. It compares with a net profit of $1,279,697 or 87 cents a share in the like period of 1942.

Consolidated net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1943, was reported at $879,985 compared with $732,585 in the immediately preceding quarter and $178,868 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1942.

The company's profits for 1943 are subject to adjustment on account of renegotiation of government contracts.

Bliss and Laughlin, Inc., reported a net profit of $525,972 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943. This was equal to $1.95 a common share, and compared with a net profit of $435,431, or $1.61 a share, for the first nine months of 1942.

Union Oil Company of California reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $5,386,411 or $1.15 a share compared with net of $4,474,265 or 96 cents a share in the like period of 1942. Latest earnings were after setting aside a $900,000 reserve for contingencies.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,530,659, equal to $2.33 a share on the capital stock compared with $1,020,702, or $1.55 a share, in the like months of 1942.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to $1,022,136 or $1.74 a common share, compared with $756,016 or $1.27 a share in the same portion of 1942. Latest earnings are after a deduction of $200,000 for postwar contingencies.

The Blaw-Knox Company and subsidiaries reported nine months profits of $1,183,132 equal after estimated taxes and contingencies to 86 cents a share on the 1,334,458 shares of capital stock outstanding compared with earnings of $711,179 for the same period of 1942. Profits for the third quarter were $372,404.

Doehler Die Casting Co. showed a net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,033,835, equal to $3.48 a share, against $843,159, or $2.16 a share, in the comparable 1942 period.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. and subsidiaries, peacetime makers of automotive equipment but now in war production, reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $1,537,529, equal to $1.54 on class "B" shares, against $1,261,838, or $1.19 a share, on the same stock in the first three quarters of 1942.

Butler Brothers reported consolidated net profit, after provision for federal taxes, of $572,723, for the third 1943 quarter ended Sept. 30 compared with $493,407 for the 1942 period. The earnings were equal to 41 cents a share on the common stock outstanding compared with 35 cents for the third quarter last year.

Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. reported net profit of $1,652,627 for the first nine months of 1943 after all charges and provision for income and excess profits taxes, compared with $2,136,823 for the corresponding 1942 period.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., and subsidiary reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $275,111, equal to 75 cents a share, compared with $344,510, or 93 cents a share, in the same period last year.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp. reported profits of $323,136 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal to $1.96 a share, compared with a net loss of $50,743 for the same period last year.

Meticulous Work Is Required On Vital Aircraft Instruments

(Second of three articles on modern aircraft instruments and their manufacture.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article described the general principles of the new gyro flux gate airplane compass, manufactured by Bendix and just released to public knowledge by Army censors.

It pointed out that at least three devices are involved—the flux gate, involving the principle of the earth inductor compass, plus the gyroscope to keep the flux gate level, plus vacuum tubes to step up its weak signals to the compass dial—together with the new method of electric linkage from compass to indicator dial.

Other instruments involve similar ingenious use of various principles or devices as "building blocks."

Operates Tiny Diaphragm

The airspeed indicator for instance, operates off a tiny diaphragm which looks like the two ends of a tin can wrinkled somewhat concentrically and then soldered together.

Out from under the nose of an airplane projects a little gadget called a "Pilot tube." It is a pipe, open at the front. Into it presses the on-rushing air, and its pressure is thus piped into the diaphragm. The diaphragm expands slightly. The expansion is transmitted, by a "linkage system" of such things as lever, rocking shaft, sector, pinion, and handstaff, to the pointer or hand on the dial of the airspeed indicator.

The "altimeter" is even more sensitive. It measures distance up. It too works from a diaphragm. The Pilot tube has more than merely a pipe open at the front. This pipe (which is open at the forward end to take the airspeed pressure) is surrounded by another pipe open at the sides, which takes the normal pressure of the surrounding air. As everybody knows who reads a barometer, this normal pressure decreases with altitude.

This pressure is not led into the diaphragm, which has been emptied of air and soldered shut. It is led into the case surrounding the diaphragm. So as it thins, the diaphragm expands. The expansion is transmitted to the dial by a "linkage system" such as is described above.

Rate of Climb Indicator

The "Rate of Climb Indicator" is even more ingenious. It is necessary not only to show an intentional rise or descent, but also at night or in fog to show whether the plane is going up or down against the pilot's wish; if he wants level flight and the Rate-of-Climb Indicator deflects either way off zero he is warned that he is not flying level but is going up or down.

The Rate-of-Climb Indicator assembly has a diaphragm in an almost airtight case. The diaphram is connected directly to the "static" part of the pitot tube, thus registering normal or static air pressure. The almost airtight chamber is also connected with this outside static air pressure. But the connection goes through a porous porcelain tube or "capillary" which lets the air only slowly in and out.

The airship rises, and the pressure inside the diaphragm decreases. So does the pressure inside the whole case—but more slowly because the air can only slowly seep out through the porous "capillary." So the diaphram contracts—and its contraction is carried, by the usual linkage, to the dial, and there shows rate of climb. And so long as the ship climbs, the pressure in the diaphragm falls faster than in the chamber, and so climb is recorded. But when the airship levels out, then the air in the chamber continues seeping out until pressure in the chamber is down to pressure in the diaphragm. That lets the diaphragm expand again to normal, which in turn pulls the dial hand back to a position of "no climb."

Or suppose the ship is dropping. Then air pressure increases immediately in the diaphragm, but only slowly in the surrounding chamber. So the diaphragm expands, registering the rate of drop. But when the drop ends, the air keeps entering the chamber until it equals the pressure in the diaphragm, which returns to normal, producing zero on the dial.

Work Meticulous

The making of these mute inglorious diaphragms is so meticulous and cautious that they must be a thing of beauty to the maker and a joy forever to the navigator. Each, starting life an insignificant looking disc of metal so thin it can be torn by the fingers while held in one hand, is first weighed. Then it is "tinned" against corrosion by being dipped in a flux of tin. Then the flux is washed off in a special pink liquid.

Then pairs are run into a machine and automatically soldered. Then they are "aged" by scores of alternate immersions first in carbon dioxide gas at arctic temperature and then in water close to the boiling point. Then each is tested by the introduction of varying air pressure and the microscopic recording of its individual reaction, and a record made. (Roughly speaking, about an eighth of an inch is the maximum expansion-contraction range of a diaphragm.)

Then those which are to be sealed are put in a machine which evacuates the air in them down to somewhere around five millionths of an inch mercury pressure, which is mighty close to a vacuum, and then the desired amount of air is introduced and the diaphragm is sealed. It has a record and goes out of the factory with a number, and if it fails over Iceland, Africa, or the Orient, the cause can be traced back.

(A third and final article will describe other aircraft instruments using other devices such as the gyroscope, inertia mass, and centrifugal whirling weights.)

Anti-Discrimination Order of President Ruled Not Mandatory

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lindsay C. Warren, comptroller of the United States has ruled that he presidential order forbidding racial or religious discrimination by government contractors need not be obeyed in all cases.

Mr. Warren, in an opinion forwarded to James M. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, held that the President's order No. 9, 346 was "directory" rather than "mandatory," and could be disregarded where the United States could not obtain vital goods or services if the Government insisted on inclusion of the anti-discrimination clause in the contract.

Mr. Warren's opinion cited what was termed the refusel of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, of Kansas City, Mo., to accept a federal contract for telephone service to national war agencies in Kansas City if the anti-discrimination clause remained in the contract.

The telephone company's refusal caused "serious administrative difficulties," Mr. Warren said.

The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee would make no official comment on Mr. Warren's ruling. The FEPC is charged by presidential directive with determining whether employers have discriminated against employees or job applicants by reason of race, creed, color or religious beliefs, and with ordering cessation of such practices if found.

Marshall Quits WFA; Goes Back to Cont'l Baking

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lee Marshall has announced his resignation as director of the War Food Administration's office of material and facilities, effective Oct. 30.

He told reporters his resignation is "according to plan" and that he is returning to the chairmanship of the board of directors of Continental Baking Company in New York City.

Mr. Marshall characterized the farm machinery supplies situation as "in good order" and said the outlook for next year is encouraging.

U. S.-Ireland Air Route Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward G. Bern, Great Neck, N. Y., has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a permit for a new air route from Washington, D. C., to Dublin, Ireland, via Baltimore and Boston.

Further 15 P. C. Cut in Magazine Paper Use Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—A further 15 per cent cut in paper tonnage for the magazine industry, effective Jan. 1, has geen recommended to the War Production Board by the magazine and periodical industry advisory committee, WPB announced.

If the curtailment is ordered by WPB, magazines will be using 25 per cent less than in 1942, a previous cut of 10 per cent already having been ordered.

The committee voiced the opinion the action would "insure a continuing supply of magazine paper for 1944 and prevent a temporary breakdowr of supply, particularly for small tonnage publishers."

An amendment to the order limiting the magazine consumption of print paper will be drafted shortly, Walter J. Risley of the magazine and periodical section said.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.56	1.55¼	1.53⅝	1.55	
Minneapolis	1.47⅞	1.48⅝	1.48⅛	1.48⅝	
Kansas City	1.50⅛	1.49⅞	1.50⅛	1.49⅞	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅞	1.54¾	1.54¾	1.53⅝	
Minneapolis	1.47⅛	1.48⅛	1.47⅛	1.48⅛	
Kansas City	1.49⅛	1.48⅛	1.49⅛	1.48⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.52	1.51	1.52	1.50⅝	
Minneapolis	...	...	1.46¾	1.45¾	
Kansas City	...	...	...	...	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.76⅞	.78⅛	.76⅞	.76¼	
Minneapolis	.72⅛	.72	.72⅛	.72	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.14½	1.14¾	1.13⅝	1.14½	1.13¾
May	1.13⅞	1.14⅜	1.13⅛	1.14⅜	1.13⅛
July	1.12¾	1.13⅛	1.12⅛	1.13⅜	1.12⅜
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.17	1.18	1.16¼	1.18	1.16⅜
May	1.16¼	1.16⅞	1.15⅝	1.16⅝	1.16

Wool

Grease

Dec.	...	...	...	97.5n	97.0
March	...	...	...	96.0n	95.5
May	...	...	...	89.5n	89.0
July	...	...	...	86.5n	86.0
		Tops			
Dec.	...	...	...	130.5b	130.5
March	...	...	...	123.5b	123.5
May	...	...	...	118.0b	118.0
July	...	...	...	113.5b	113.5

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

December	20.04	20.09	20.03	20.09	20.06
March	19.89	19.93	19.85	19.93	19.89
May	19.73	19.74	19.70	19.74	19.74
July	19.60	19.60	19.56	19.56	19.62
October	19.47	19.48	19.47	19.47	19.54

Spot 20.89.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Nov., Dec., Jan., 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Dec.	Eggs 42.25	41.75	41.75	42.50
	Potatoes			
Nov.	3.10	3.07	3.10	3.06
Jan.				3.36n 3.36

n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. R. Beebe & Co. All prices on New York unless otherwise noted.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10⅛
American Hardware Co	28	30
American Manufacturing	77½	80½
American Manufac 7 pf	87½	...
American Wringer Co	7	7⅝
†Amoskeag Company	34⅜	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	74⅝	...
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	20½	20⅝
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅝	2⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13½	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25⅜
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	...
Beedix Home Appliances	5⅝	6⅝
*Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	15½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62½	66⅝
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	19⅝	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅜	37½
Brown Co	1.55	1.85
Brown Co pf	29⅜	33½
Campbell A & Co Inc	5⅝	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	30	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	30	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	36½	38⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	34	36
Draper Corporation	71½	74½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18½
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19⅝
Ezolon Co	7⅞	9⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅜	47½
Fruit of the Loom	25½	27½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅞	16⅜
General Machinery	20	22½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	39	42
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94½	98⅝
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32½	35½
Great Northern Paper Co	31	33
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	8⅝	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	...
Harrington & Richardson	2½	2⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	10½	11⅜
Heywood Wakefield Co	15⅞	17⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electrochem	24½	26⅝
International Machine Tool	7⅞	8½
Keith George E Co	40	...
Kendall Company	8½	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	19½	21⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	25½	27½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21½	23½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Lone-Bell Lumber Co	5⅞	6½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	37⅝	40⅜
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59⅜	61
Merck & Co	42⅝	45⅝
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111	115
Merrimack Manufacturing	38½	40
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58⅜	63½
Metal & Thermit Corp	18½	21⅜
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	9
*Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	6⅛	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31⅝	34½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69	73
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29½	28⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	11⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57⅜	61⅛
Newmarket Manufac Co	44½	47½
Nicholson File Company	34½	36⅜
Nonquitt Mills	29⅜	32
Ohio Finance	7⅜	8⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40⅜	43⅝
Parker Appliance	13⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	113	117½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	29½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	81	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅜	3⅞
Rice-Stix Inc	29½	31½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	8½	...
Sanford Mills	34½	37⅜
Submarine Signal Co	24½	26½
Tampax Inc	5	5⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	15⅜	16⅞
U S Envelope Company	60½	64⅜
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81½	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23½	25⅞
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9⅝
Warren Bros Class B	38½	41⅝
Warren Bros Class C	12½	13⅝
West Point Manufacturing	47½	48⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅝	13⅛

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112⅛	116⅛
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98⅛	100⅛
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107⅜	111⅜
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	88⅜	90⅛
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	107⅜	111⅜
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100⅛	103⅜
General Water G & E $3 pf	41⅜	44⅛
Jamaica Water Supply	29⅛	30⅞
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104⅜	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99½	102⅜
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102½	106⅛
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112⅜	116⅜
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30⅜	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	62⅜	65⅜
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¼	73⅛
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113½	117⅛
Ohio Pub Serv pf	109½	113½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	117⅜	121⅜
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	93⅜	96⅞
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101½	105
Public Service Ind	17⅜	19⅜
Public Service Ind $ pf	103½	106⅝
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108½	112⅛
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102½	106⅛
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	103⅜	110⅜
San Diego Gas Electric	12⅜	13⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅜	20⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	...
†Tampa Electric Co	22½	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108⅛	110⅛
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102⅜	106⅜
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19⅛	21
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	...
Brockton Gas Light	6⅞	7⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	10.	111⅜
Central Maine Power 7 pf	10.	111
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	9	...
Conn Light & Power	3	42⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso	22½	24½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22⅛	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	69⅜	73⅜
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	33½	36⅛
Haverhill Gas Light	12½	14⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	17⅝
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	...
Lowell Electric Light	35½	38⅜
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¼	79¼
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅜	17
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	35½
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	58⅝
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17½	19⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47½	49⅝
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	88½	92½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	82½	85⅞
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21⅞	24½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅜	23½
Newport Electric	21½	...
Providence Gas	7⅜	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	33½	34⅜
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19½	20⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	...
Western Mass Companies	24⅛	26⅛

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	19⅝	20½
Bank of New York (14)	361	373
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46	48½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88	93
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	97½	100⅜
Chase National (1.40)	35⅜	37⅜
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	44⅜	47
Commercial (8)	215	225
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17	18½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46⅜	48⅞
Empire Trust (3)	74⅛	78½
First National New York (80)	1490	1530
Guaranty Trust (12)	306	314
Irving Trust (.60)	13½	14⅝
Kings County (80)	1430	1470
Lawyers Trust (1)	33⅜	36⅜
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45	47½
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	51½	53½
National City (1)	32⅜	34⅜
New York Trust (3½)	87½	91½
Public (1⅛)	34⅜	37½
Title G & T	6⅛	8⅝
United States (80a)	1300	1360

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (36)	1300	...
First National (5)	46⅝	48⅝
Merchants National (12)	318	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	...
National Rockland (2)	93	97
National Shawmut (1)	32½	34⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	197	...
Second National (6)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	257	...
United States Trust (.50)	9⅛	11
United States Trust pf (.90)	18⅝	21⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	30	35

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	44	46⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	100⅝	104⅝
First National Chicago (30)	370	385
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	32½	34⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	35	37½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34⅝	36⅝
Agricultural (2a)	78½	82
American Alliance (1a)	33	35
American Casualty Company	11⅝	13⅝
American Equitable (1)	18⅝	21
American Insurance, Newark (1a	15½	16⅝
Am Re-insurance (1½g)	34½	36½
Am Reserve	16⅞	17⅝
Am Surety (2½)	60½	63½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82	88
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	21⅜	23½
City of New York (1g)	18⅝	20⅝
Connecticut General Life (1)	34½	36½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅝	43⅛
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	67	71
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89⅜	93⅝
Firemen's Newark (.60)	13⅞	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28⅞	30⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½g)	18½	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43⅞	46⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅝	10⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	29⅝	31½
Hanover (1.20)	28⅝	30⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101⅝
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	44½	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	22	23½
Homestead (½g)	14½	16⅛
Insurance Co North America (3a	82⅜	86
Jersey Insurance New York (1½g)	38⅝	41⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	10
Maryland Casualty	6	6⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70½	74
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.60)	6½	8
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	47⅜	50⅜
National Fire (2)	59½	62⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8⅝
National Union (3a)	188	198
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	28½	30½
New Brunswick (1½a)	32½	34⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47½	49⅝
New York Fire (.80)	14⅝	15⅞
North River (1)	23½	25⅝
Northeast Insurance	4½	5⅝
Northern (3a)	91½	96
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	50⅝
Peerless Casualty Company	12½	14⅛
Phoenix (2a)	87½	91½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15⅜	17⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	36⅞	39⅝
Reinsurance Corp N Y (.67½g)	5⅜	7⅛
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23½	25⅝
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	301	311
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	49⅜	52½
Security (1.40)	36⅝	38⅝
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	66⅛	70½
Travelers (16)	489	504
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37⅞	39⅞
United States Fire (2)	49⅛	52
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	36⅞	39
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35⅝

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.27	3.58
Amerex Holding	23.375	25.25
American Business Shares	3.31	3.63
Axe Houghton Fund	13.30	14.30
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.64	104.81
Boston Fund	16.41	17.65
Broad Street Investing	27.00	29.19
Bullock Fund	14.40	15.70
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	28.27	30.40
Chemical Fund	9

All Clubs Will Be in Action As NHL Race Opens Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the confusion of experts who had consigned it to a state of suspended animation for the duration, the National Hockey League swings wide its doors this week end to present another season in wartime.

All six brother members of the lodge will be on exhibition Saturday and Sunday nights, with Boston Bruins opening against Canadiens at Montreal Forum and New York Rangers meeting Toronto at Maple Leaf Gardens Saturday, and then Rangers traveling to Detroit's Olympia and Maple Leafs visiting Chicago Stadium the following evening.

Opinion seems to be widely divided not only among the writing fraternity but among the hockey brethren themselves as to which team will come out on top by the time the Stanley Cup playoffs roll around next spring. And, interestingly enough, all but one of the bosses is facing the season with "enthusiasm," with "optimism," and even with "jubilance"—to mention a few of their feelings.

Despite losses on all clubs, Coach Happy Day of Toronto is the only mournful one of the lot, and even he can see a bright ray here and there, especially since he got Babe Pratt and Mel Hill back almost to double his quota of veterans. Before their arrival only veterans in camp were Lornie Carr, Bob Davidson, and Bucko McDonald.

His Real Veterans

Those five are the real backbone of his club, but he still has some others who saw some major league service a year ago. These include Jack McLean, Jackie Hamilton, Jack Ingoldsby, and George Boothman. He has a few good rookies, but hardly enough to take the place of the many stars he lost—Syl Apps, Sweeney Schriner, Billy Taylor, Hank Goldup, Gaye Stewart, Bud Poile, Turk Broda, and Bobby Copp.

Most of the clubs are having goalie trouble. Bruins lost Frankie Brimsek; Canadiens are without Paul Bibeault; Chicago hasn't got Bert Gardiner any more; nor has Toronto got Turk Broda; Detroit's Johnny Mowers, Vezina Trophy winner, is missing; and Rangers haven't any of the boys they tried a year ago, starting with Steve Buzinski and running through Jimmy Franks, Bill Beveridge, and Lionel Bouvrette.

Franks has gone back to Detroit and will probably alternate the net job with Normie Smith, N. H. L. veteran who is now working at Ford's. Bruins hope to have an experienced pro goalie by Saturday—probably either Nick Damore of Hershey or Gardiner—otherwise they will go with a couple of amateurs. Canadiens own Gardiner now—although they might wind up using amateurs, as may the Bruins, and certainly the Black Hawks, Rangers, and Maple Leafs.

Likes Two Rookies

Art Ross is pleased at the return of his Bruin veterans and enthusiastic over two rookies: Charlie Scherza and Johnny Wilkinson. Paul Thompson is frankly "cheery," what with Doug Bentley, the league's scoring champion, and nine other veterans back. Dick Irvin has been all smiles as he sees available such acknowledged talent as Getliffe, O'Connor, Bouchard, Harmon, Lach, Chamberlain, Blake, Hiller, Heffernan, and Richard. And now he has Phil Watson, whom he got from Rangers in a trade for Charlie Sands and Dutch Heller.

Jack Adams of Detroit says his boys look as good as any, and on paper he is right. His stock zoomed even more as he learned he could have burly Pat Egan, who has been discharged from the Canadian Army. In addition he has his Indianapolis Caps from which to draw. And even Lester Patrick admits he sees a ray of sunshine for his Rangers, who will be built around such veterans as Heller Warwick, Hextall, Gooden, Davidson, and possibly Coach Frankie Boucher himself.

Of course there will be a lot of new faces and the teams will not measure up in ability to those of pre-war years, but they do appear evenly matched and a good race appears in prospect.

Veteran Cadet Center

United States Coast Guard

Donald Crews of Coast Guard

This star pivotman for the Coast Guardsmen of New London, Conn., hails from Beverly Hills, Calif. A veteran letterman, he excels at backing up the line. In addition to starring on the gridiron, he is the swimming team's ace diver. His hobby is sailing.

Bertelli Will Throw His Own Farewell Party on Saturday

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 28 (AP)—You might say that Angelo Bertelli, the accurate aerialist will throw his own farewell party Saturday afternoon.

It will be a football party featuring the unbeaten teams of Notre Dame and Navy, in their 17th encounter, with some 80,000 to 90,000 guests at Cleveland Municipal Stadium.

And Bertelli, the great Notre Dame passer, is expected to throw as he never threw before in his three years as Irish field general, because in all probability the engagement will be his final collegiate game—at least for the duration. He has been transferred to Parris Island, S. C., for advanced Marine training, and is scheduled to report Nov. 1.

Tough Opposition

Angelo and his colleagues could scarcely find tougher opposition for the passing wizard's grid finale. Ranking third among the nation's top teams, Navy is rich in material. Besides a fine line with plenty of reserves, the Midshipmen have a batch of backs that would be more than welcome by most coaches.

Particularly outstanding is Hal Hamberg, a 150-pound mite who conceivably could steal Bertelli's passing show. Last Saturday against Georgia Tech he threw three touchdown passes and scored another six-pointer. His runs included one for 80 yards.

Nevertheless, Notre Dame, with one of the greatest teams in its history and recognized almost unanimously as the country's No. 1 eleven, rates the edge. The Irish have won 13 of the 16 games against Navy since the series started in 1927.

With a fast, powerful line paving the way the Irish have rolled up an amazing average of 485.2 yards gained per contest this season. Halfbacks Creighton Miller and Julius Rykovich, along with Fullback Jim Mello, have had a heavy hand in establishing that mark, but Bertilli's arm is responsible for the Irish success in the air.

Five-Game Average

In five games he has completed 21 of 27 passes, eight good for touchdowns, 399 yards, and a completion average of .778. Last year, unfamiliar with Notre Dame's T formation, he completed 72 passes for 1,039 yards and an 11-game average of .444. As a sophomore in 1941 he had a completion record of .565, on 70 passes for 1,037 yards in nine games.

One reason he hasn't attempted more passes this year is that Notre Dame's running attack is so successful it doesn't need them. Another is that he plays only a part of each game. But if Coach Frank Leahy, for sentiment's sake, should allow him, say, 50 minutes of Saturday's game, Angelo might hang up a record his grandchildren will be shooting at.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Stirring the embers in baseball's hot stove, Danny Litwhiler, who hasn't buried his memories of the World Series in his winter job as teacher of general science and physical education, and basketball coach at Ringtown, Pa., High School, writes: "You must admit we can play better ball. Put us in the same league as the Yanks and they could never catch us." . . . That might be true, but it also might be that the Yanks wouldn't catch 'em because they'd be going in a different direction.

* * *

Couple of high school grid feats that will be hard to beat: Mike "Tiny Tim" Roussos, New Castle, Pa., tackle, kicked a 35-yard point-after-touchdown on a muddy field during a recent game. His team drew a 15-yard penalty on the first attempt and that's how far the ball actually traveled . . . In Richmond, Va., 15-year-old Osborne "Sonny" Ashworth of St. Christopher's High threw just three passes against Benedictine and all three clicked for touchdowns.

* * *

When Bill Paschal joined the Trinity School coaching staff last week, he became the 10th of the grid Giants to take a part-time job as coach . . . Ossie Solem, Syracuse's teamless coach, must believe that Archbold Stadium is troublesome to Cornell. Three days before the Cornell-Colgate clash there, Ossie publicly predicted that the Big Red wouldn't have any more success against Colgate than it had against Syracuse on the same field . . . Ex-Sports Writer Tom O'Reilly is writing a book about his experiences in the Merchant Marine and one of the high spots will be the tale of a July 4 baseball game in Cairo between Army officers and war correspondents . . . Tony Bukovich, a Painesdale, Mich., boy who apparently has earned a regular job with Detroit's hockey Red Wings, was voted the most valuable player in the Detroit Amateur Baseball Federation last summer. He's a pitcher.

* * *

Al Del Greco, Hackensack (N. J.) Bergen Record: "It might interest musicians among the readers to know that Howie Nelson (Tenafly High gridder) is the brother of Ozzie Nelson, who used to strut his stuff at Rutgers."

Ensign T. R. Dawson, all-Southwest guard at Texas in 1938, recently resigned his commission to become an aviation cadet—and at the same time lost his place on the De Monte Pre-Flight football team . . . Capt. Charley Erb, star California quarterback of two decades ago, has acquired an impressive staff as coach of the Hickam Field, Hawaii, team. His assistants include Maj. James Stacy, ex-Oklahoma and Lions' tackle; Capt. Ed Henning of Texas and Illinois; Capt. Raymond Hyman of Dartmouth, and Lieut. Ted Staffier of California.

Bruins Conclude Training Period At Quebec City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 28—The Boston Bruins hockey squad will end a most successful pre-season training period, with a final workout here today, and head for Montreal in late afternoon for the season's opening game against Les Canadiens.

The question of Art Ross' chances to purchase an experienced goaler was still agitating the camp and the Bruins veterans, but the general composure of the Bruins manager indicated that negotiations were looking up and a deal might be completed before the opening game. In the meantime Maurice Courteau, amateur goaler, worked out with the Bruins team.

Ross has decided to open the season with only two newcomers, defense man John Wilkinson and winger Charley Scherza. The amateurs here for tryouts will continue to practice through Sunday at the Coliseum under the supervision of Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics. The camp may be continued in Boston, inasmuch as ice will be available at the Boston Arena next week.

Veteran players like Dit Clapper and Jack Crawford feel that the Bruins are normally advanced for the opening of the season. The team always has started late, but Clapper and Crawford feel that Quebec has been an excellent training camp and that the Bruins will be ready to go from the first whistle Saturday night. Art Ross makes no predictions. "We'll wait and see how these five road games turn out," he said. "We'll know more about our team by the time we get to Boston, Nov. 16."

Huskies to Have Court Team With Flumere as Coach

Northeastern University will return to the varsity sports picture for the first time in six months by sponsoring basketball this winter, Prof. Edward S. Parsons, athletic director, announced this morning.

"Foxy" Flumere, coach of football, basketball, and baseball during the past two years but inactive as a mentor since varsity baseball closed last spring, will be head coach of the team, and will meet candidates on Monday in the Johnson Memorial Gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue. Flumere would have been head coach of a football team this year, but the sport was dropped because of the withdrawal of so many men to the armed forces.

Approximately 350 soldiers, comprising an Army S. T. P. unit, will enter the university during the next month, but it is unlikely that these men will be available for a university team. Instead Flumere is expected to obtain his material from freshman students.

Northeastern will play local teams and opponents of the New England Conference, of which it is a member.

Buddies Get Ball

A new soccer ball, autographed by many prominent State officials including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice Tobin, will be presented on Boston Common Saturday to the soldiers and sailors of the Buddies' Club. Weather permitting, Mayor Tobin is scheduled to give the ball to a couple of teams competing in the ball field on the Charles Street side of the Common.

Blaik Thinks Single Wing As Good as T

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—The "T" is working out very well for Army this fall, but that doesn't prove to Coach Red Blaik that there's nothing like it as a football offense.

In fact, the lean, likeable pilot of the Military Academy's all-winning footballers said today he doesn't think it's "even a better offense" than the regulation one he's always used before.

Blaik, using the much-talked-about "T" this season for the first time in his career, has the Army outfit riding along on a five-game winning streak and no worse than even-up against powerful Penn Saturday and Notre Dame next week. So far, the military model "T" has racked up 211 points against seven in these five games.

Having Lot of Fun

"But that doesn't prove anything," Blaik explained today. "There's a lot to be said for the 'T,' and we're having a lot of fun with it. But it's no better than the single wing in my mind. We've just found that it fits our material up here and we can do more with it in the short time we have with our men each day. Primarily, we don't have to work so long and so hard with the linemen under the 'T,' and since we don't have too much time with the boys, it has been better for us."

But whether it's "T," or not, the Army football mule is really kicking the boys around this fall. And the gridders aren't getting any more steamed up over Penn and Notre Dame, who may whip them, than they were over Columbia and Yale, against whom they scored 91 points.

"Each one is just a football game to them," Blaik pointed out, as he surveyed a squad without a serious injury and even watched Doug Kenna, the Mr. X of the Cadet gridmen, try out his injured knee.

Best Since Cagle

For two seasons, Doug has been touted as the classiest ball-carrier the Army has had since Red Cagle zipped around, but the "Mississippi Myth" has come up with a trick knee each time he was about to be unveiled for the populace. He's been trying it out again the last couple of weeks, but Blaik isn't building up for too much of a letdown.

"We'll wait a while and see how the knee stands heavy work before we'll decide on when Doug will get into action," Blaik said.

Incidentally, the only "new stuff" Army has been cooking up for Penn and Notre Dame this week is simply fundamentals, according to Blaik. So if the Cadets should pull anything out of the hat you'll know it was just an accident.

Pitt Boss Sees Bigger Yardage For First Down

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—The day may come, in the opinion of Clark Shaughnessy, when you'll see 12 or 15 yards stepped off on the gridiron for a first down, instead of the traditional 10.

It's all because football offense is becoming so wide open and tricky that it's shoving power football out of the picture and outreaching the defense.

The lean University of Pittsburgh coach said he believed the fans who crave their football fast and with an element of surprise—a style of play exemplified by the T formation—will get it in the postwar world.

"The offense," he said, "will have so far outreached the defense by that time that it may be necessary to make teams travel 12 or 15 yards for a first down."

He added:

"Everything will be centered on agility, speed, quick-thinking, ball handling, and the element of surprise rather than power. You will see the offense scattering the defense laterally and longitudinally instead of being pushed together and held there as in power football.

"Just like our armies, you won't know where this type of offense will strike. The whole accent will be on surprise."

Correspondingly, he thought the offense and defense would have to be equalized somewhat and he mentioned the lengthening of the yardsticks as one suggestion that might do the trick.

Citing the powerful high-scoring teams of Notre Dame, Penn, and Army as indicative of the swing to wide-open football, he said:

"Even though competition has been one-sided this year, I think even in Notre Dame's case 12 or 15 yards for a first down would have meant a difference. The Irish would have had to give up the ball more."

Shaughnessy, who is credited with putting the "T" back in college football, said the postwar trend wouldn't necessarily be toward the "T" formation.

"Wide-open football can come from a variety of formations," he said.

Considine Appointed

Clarence P. Houston, director of athletics, announced today that Charles Considine, Brown '28, has been appointed director of the intramural program at Tufts.

Considine, who played center on the Brown ironman team which was undefeated in 1926, replaces Paul A. Fairfield who began his new duties at Rye High, Rye, New York, as director of physical education of boys, and coach of basketball and baseball last Monday.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Result Oct. 27
Pittsburgh 8, Cleveland 3.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
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Made of durable Egyptian yarns.
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Winter Is Fast Approaching!
Why not take advantage of mild days to paint your home?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3638

Luxuriously Fur-Trimmed Hats to Dress Up Your Wardrobe
at
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

Let us help you with the
Fall Cleaning of
Dresses, Coats and Suits
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
5600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2510 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

ADLER'S DEPT. STORE
Big Variety of
WORK CLOTHES
for War Workers
302 WEST BIDDLE STREET
Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 266—Reg. No. 296
Drafting, Tracing, Sign Painting
Builder's Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs

Roberta S. Grinnalds
3445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4038-W Baltimore, Md.
PHONE SARATOGA 3210

PAUL HOCHEDER
Tailor
1211 W. BALTIMORE STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

New York

ALBANY

SMART ARROW SHIRTS
2.24 to 3.50
ARROW TIES
1.00 and more
Luddy
92 STATE STREET DIAL 4-4083

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient, easy-to-use
CHARGA-PLATE
WHITNEY'S
The MOST for Your Money

ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-9764 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRILLIANT FALL FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4254

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
553 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

FRED GROTHE HAIRSTYLIST
106 State St. Phone 4-6881

OUR NEW ADDRESS
IS AT
STATE ST. AT JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday 9-11:30 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Trimz Ready-Pasted
WALLPAPER
with border—also Ceilings
Guaranteed Washable, Fadeproof, Top Quality
SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.
Phone 21 Auburn

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
VAN COTT *Jeweler*
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

New Showing of Fall Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
46 COURT STREET

MAIL GIFTS NOW
Your Christmas package to that boy of yours in the Navy must be mailed by November first. The quickest place to shop for suitable gifts is in McLean's Post Exchange on the street floor.
McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAU LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 9-2349

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4800. Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks, Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4320 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
30 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Far Rockaway's Smartest Men's Shop Suggests
BUY FOR CHRISTMAS NOW
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Worsted-tex Clothes—Alligator Raincoats
Interwoven Sox—Botany Products
MEYER'S
Specializing in Exclusive Sportswear
Central cor. Cornaga Ave. FA. 7-8417

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Flushing 9-2551. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Sherwin-Williams Paint
187-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 9-6722-3
Pictures Framing Gifts

THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8585

FLUSHING—Bayside

FOR BETTER GARDEN WORK
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. BA 9-0450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Boulevard 8-7883. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAKE OUR SERVICE A PART OF YOUR CLOTHES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

We Suggest You Buy Your Christmas Gifts Early Due to the Limited Amount of Men's Wear!
Barclay
Open Evenings
71-22 AUSTIN ST. BOU 8-8836

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies, Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

CHRISTMAS CARDS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Educational Games and Toys
Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
OPPOSITE FOREST HILLS THEATRE

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

ARTIST MATERIALS
EVERYTHING FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND STUDENT
Painters' Supplies
IRELAND PAINT & WALLPAPER
70-42 Austin St. Boulevard 8-8814

FREEPORT

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
33 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

Carol Green's
Annual Coat and Suit Sale
We simply must make room for our Christmas stock and are giving you the grandest coat and suit values in our history. Come early for best selection.
30 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Bellmore

GBS
Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
218 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing-Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

Order Your Personal Christmas Cards NOW
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

WOOLART SUITS
All Wool Materials
ARGERSINGER'S
FASHION FLOOR

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
79 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8346-J. Hours: daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Latest Fall Fashions in
DRESSES and MILLINERY
Fanti's
255 Fulton Avenue

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Furnace Pipe, Cement, and Supplies, Fireplace Equipment, Insulating Material, Weather Stripping
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 Front Street
BUY BONDS

FALL PREVIEW
Glamour Coats, Suits, Dresses, Gowns
FREDERICK'S
"Because . . . It's Sure to Fit"
(Sizes as small as 9)
264 Fulton Avenue Hemp. 26

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
224 FULTON AVENUE
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 748
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups
Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON- LONG ISLAND
Buy War Bonds
ALBERT'S
Quality Furnishers
207 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

ITHACA

Care Will Save Your Car!
Have you had your car serviced for cold weather?
WINTERIZE *Now!!*
at
SERVICENTER INC.
BACK THE ATTACK · BUY BONDS
SERVICENTER
COR. SO. CAYUGA & GREEN STREETS
DIAL 2128 ITHACA, NEW YORK

To Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, your patronage and yellow slips are appreciated.
Expert Workmanship on Watches and Clocks at
THE TIME HOSPITAL
306 E. Seneca St., Ithaca, N. Y. Dial 32161
BUY BONDS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Order Now!
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Expert Picture Framing and Pictures
Large Assortment of Glassware, Mirrors, Lamps
GIFTS
DECORATIVE ARTS
82-11½ 37th Avenue

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains · Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

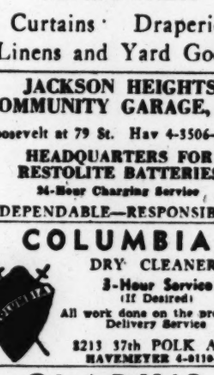
CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-0580
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Shelley's
ARROW FOR SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the men's complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-2027

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-2470

Crossword Quis Answers



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JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: JA 6-2345. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. One year written guarantee. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAmaica 6-7200 BOulevard 8-2200
HAvemeyer 9-4200 FLushing 9-4000
Main Office and Laboratories
112-42 QUEENS BLVD. (168th Ave.)

THE BON TON
L. CANTOR, Prop.
Misses' and Women's Outer Apparel
89-71 165TH STREET, JAMAICA
Around corner from Valencia Theatre

GLOVE
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-03 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-3070-3071
Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6883

FALL DRESSES
Popular Priced in Basement
Bigelow's
ORANGEMOOR-BIGELOW COMPANY
Select Your Personal
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Now!
Nelson's Dept. Store

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henne Coke
38 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1330

LARCHMONT

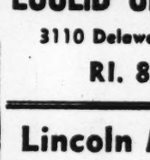
Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0021

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5460 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4166

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
38 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.90 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 16240

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephone Rye 1231, Scarsdale 2720 Mamaroneck 2040
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6210 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Find EVERYTHING You Need
Silks, Woolens, Cottons
Findings and Trimmings
for Clothes, Draperies, Upholstery at
RELIABLE SILK STORE
82 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
2 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-2424 27 So. 6th Avenue

Leab Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

All Forms of INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
PRESTIGE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Marion Young RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-1943 NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

THE BEST IN WINTER COATS
SCHILLER'S
29 South Fourth Avenue

NEW ROCHELLE

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Leonard Talner
245 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3000

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 3 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-9630 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwar 9-3000
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9134
MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
8 More Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

D. KEISER
975 Flatbush Avenue
DRESSES AND BLOUSES OF DISTINCTION
"Special Clearings This Week"

ROSE *Beauty Salon*
for perfect PERMANENT WAVING
and Other Beauty Service
2138 Nostrand Ave.
Phone Mansfield 4-7218

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1009 Main St. Niagara Falls N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1284

POUGHKEEPSIE

Look!
LUCKEY'S
Will be open
Friday Nights to 9
We have resumed our "Open House" policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of busy people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint *Wallpaper*
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village
Branch: 89-61 165th Street, Jamaica

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 9-3183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Known for Service and Quality Since 1918
Nationally known shoes for all the family
111-21 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-9356

ROOFING • TINSMITH
Hot Air FURNACE REPAIRS
Guaranteed Workmanship
D. SCHMERER, Inc.
105-22 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-0808
Established 1913

JOHN LUCK
DELICATESSEN
Home Cooked Food a Specialty
FISHCAKES
Virginia 9-7110 106-08 Jamaica Ave.

FULL LINE OF GIFTS
Uneeda Gift & Housefurnishing Store
113-19 Jamaica Avenue

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs—We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1898

WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9412 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

KEEP GOING in WALK-OVER
Main Spring Arch Shoes
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave. Phone Vir. 7-3030

ALLIED SHOE REBUILDERS
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. Work done while you wait.
117-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

HUETTINGER'S
Beauty Salon
Due to Labor Conditions, we advise our customers to make early appointments.
85-15 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-2120

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6608-R 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
43 Fulton Ave Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
561-563 Main Street East
We Deliver Main 4712

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

'Cobham's Folly,' Buckingham, England

On entering the main street of Buckingham, the first thing to meet the eye is this strange castellated building. It's a mock castle, built by Lord Cobham in 1784, and has since done duty as the county gaol and later as the local fire station. Cobham's Folly acquired its title from the fact that the builder's original intention was that the building should be his real estate office, a magnificent structure for his tenants to visit when paying their rents. However, he also intended (according to local stories) to intern therein those who defaulted, but, of course, his idea was pure folly, for those who would not or could not pay never came near the place.

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Liechtenstein, the little principality located in central Europe between Germany and Switzerland, has added the final four stamps to its "Princes set" started Dec. 18, 1941. Latest of the pictorial stamps are: 20-rappen, dark red, bearing the portrait of Prince Alois II, whose reign dated from 1836 to 1858; 30-r, dark blue, Prince John II (1858-1929); one franc, bistre gray, Prince Franz (1929-1938), and 1.50-f, dark green, Prince Franz-Joseph II, present ruler. The stamps were released July 5 of this year and are good for postage until March 31, 1944.

Four earlier stamps in the same set have just reached this country although they were issued in October, 1942. Values, colors and subjects are: 20-r, red, Prince Johann Karl (1732-1748); 30-r, blue, Prince Franz Joseph I (1772-1781); 1-f, red violet, Prince Alois I (1781-1805) and 1.50-f dark brown, Prince Johann I (1805-1836).

* * *

Although many of its colonies were already aligned with the Free French cause, the Vichy French government issued in January, 1942, a total of 88 stamps for its various colonial possessions. Representing some 24 sets of from three to four stamps, the issues have now reached this country through neutral sources. The designs are colorful, and differ according to colony. It is extremely doubtful whether many of the stamps ever reached the colonies for whose use they were intended.

* * *

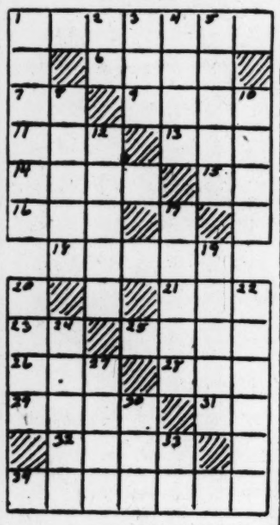
Memo for first day cover collectors: future first day sales dates of the United States five-cent stamps honoring Axis-over-run countries are: Nov. 9, Albania; Nov. 23, Austria; Dec. 7; Denmark. Covers for first day cancellations should be sent to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C.

No Exams!

Britain's ideal school for the future has been established at Ashford, Kent, where 800 pupils attending North Central school learn everything from reading and writing to farming and instruction about motor engines. There are no examinations, no punishments and no regulations.—A.P.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is known as the "Empire State of the South"?
6—What is any enclosed work possessing bastions?
7—Exists.
8—What is a miner's compass?
11—How is "two" written in certain poems by Burns?
12—What is one of veneer sheets forming plywood?
14—To go by aircraft.
15—Year (abbr.).
16—What is color of Greer Garson's hair?
18—What is Parsifal's singing voice, in Wagner's opera?
21—Negative.
22—If you were in Las Vegas, Nev., in what direction would you travel to reach Reno (abbr.)?
23—What is a starting place or goal in various games?
26—To convert into leather.
28—What creature cackles?
29—Sojourn.
31—Symbol for tin is what?
32—What does Thomas Moore call his native land in his poems?
34—What is first name of U. S. Secretary of Labor?

Down
1—What is a musical instrument with a fretted keyboard?
2—Concerning.
3—A wand is what?
4—What is name of Barnaby Rudge's pet?
5—The Calabrians dwell in what country?
6—How does Burns describe the Afton?
10—What was most common among Grecian instruments?
13—What is name of the forest in "As You Like It"?
17—A book of the Old Testament.
19—What flowers are subject of a poem by Leigh Hunt?
20—Insects.
30—With what game is Robert L. Riggs associated?
36—What passes by evaporation into the state of vapor?
37—Girl's name.
38—A pea.
39—What State of U. S. is called "Land of the Sky" because of its many mountain peaks (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements).

Did You Ever Wonder

How a "Mirror Mike" Picks Up Distant Conversations?

Sound, like light, can be reflected or bounced back from a suitable surface. This is illustrated when a flat cliff sends back, in the form of an echo, the image or reflection of a sound that strikes it, just as a flat mirror reflects the image of objects before it.

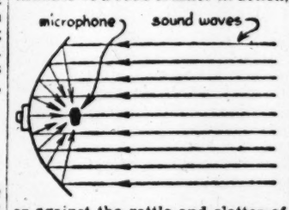
By curving mirrors, light can be reflected in special ways. For example, searchlight reflectors may be curved in the shape of a parabola, in which event a light placed at the focus of the parabola will be reflected in parallel rays to form a round pillar of light.

By a reversal of this process, a sound-reflecting surface of parabolic shape may be used to draw several sound waves to a focus.

Such a parabolic reflector, nicknamed a mirror mike, has been devised for use in connection with making sound tracks for motion pictures. The curved reflecting surface is 70 inches in diameter and captures the sound waves which impinge directly on its surface, making the mike sharply directional. That is, it picks up sound originating in the direction in which it is aimed but not those from one side or another.

As shown in the accompanying simplified diagram, the sounds are reflected from the curved surface in such a way that they all come to a focus at the microphone, with the result that the sound is much amplified.

In the taking of sound films, the mirror mike can be aimed at a distant actor and will pick out what he has to say against a background of crowd noises, the thunder of a rock crusher in action,



or against the rattle and clatter of a stagecoach and the pounding hoofs of a runaway team. Tests have demonstrated the ability of the mirror mike to pick up ordinary conversation at a distance of more than 250 feet.—W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun— —Tom

"What do you mean 'Friend or Foe'? You know me—I'm your girl!"

Daily Anecdote

An Expert Gives a Bit of Advice

John Erskine relates that when he had finished his university studies and was leaving for his first professional job, he went to bid good-by to his old teacher, William Peterfield Trent.

"Young man," said Dr. Trent, "you need no further theoretical advice in pedagogy, but I will tell you one thing from experience. It will frequently happen when you are setting forth your propositions in class that some boy will shake his head violently and as violently argue with you. You will be tempted to go after him and convert him then and there. Don't do it."

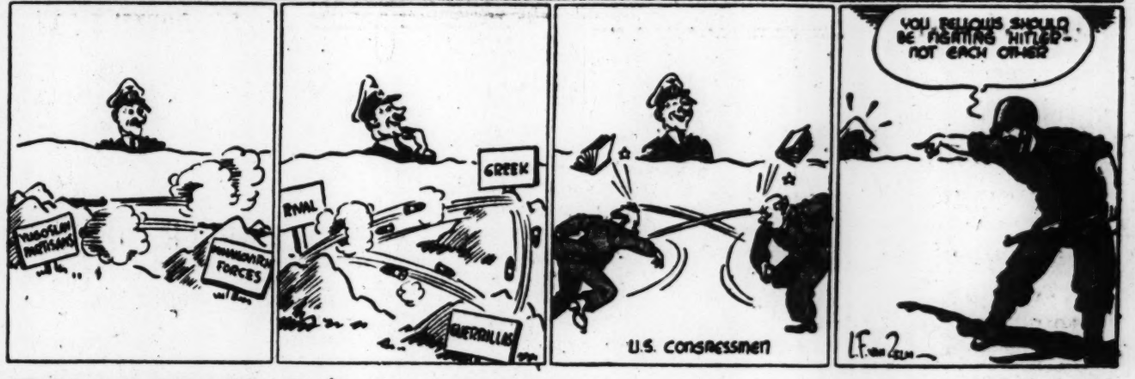
"Why not, Dr. Trent?" Erskine eagerly inquired.

"Because," was the reply, "you will find that he is probably the only one in the class who is listening."

A Verse for Today . . .

He shall speak peace unto the heathen: and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth.
—Zech. 9:10

NEWS ITEM— THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE MORE THAN ONE PROBLEM CHILD.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Halloween Tragedy*

By Le Pelley

WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A HALLOWEEN PARTY AT OUR HOUSE... WANT TO COME ??
I SHOULD SAY SO!
EVERYONE WILL BE THERE!
ARE YOU GOING TO WEAR A COSTUME?
MAYBE A COSTUME — BUT NO FALSE FACE
WHY NOT?
BECAUSE I WORE A FALSE FACE LAST HALLOWEEN.. AND WHEN THE REFRESHMENTS WERE SERVED I COULDN'T FIT ANY DOUGHNUTS THROUGH IT !!!

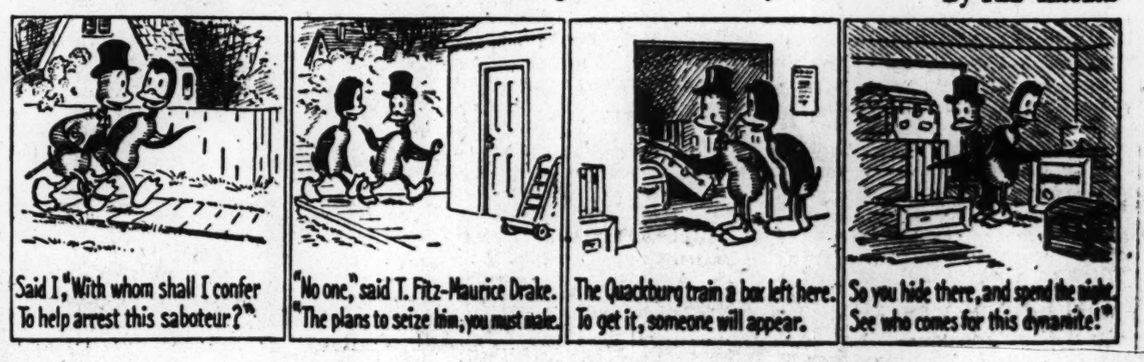
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —?—?—?

By Rodgers

Before T.W. had a chance to explain further I saw Buzzy myself-
The little rascal was coming down the street lickety-split perched on Ol' Togo's back, followed by the rest of my friends!
And — close behind them a little girl was shouting, "Come back here, you naughty kitten!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Like Sitting on a Powder Key*

By The Hagers


Said I, "With whom shall I confer To help arrest this saboteur?"
"No one," said T. Fitz-Maurice Drake. "The plans to seize him, you must make.
The Quackburg train a box left here. To get it, someone will appear.
So you hide there, and spend the night. See who comes for this dynamite!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bi-Partisan Foreign Policy

Millions of Americans will agree with Secretary Knox in feeling that the Nation's war effort should not be distracted by a partisan struggle over foreign policy in next year's election. Yet it is unlikely that the device he recommended—identical foreign policy planks for the Democratic and Republican tickets—will be tried.

It is a pity to have foreign policy made a football of politics. As Colonel Knox points out, the damage that can be done, particularly in the United States' relations with her allies, is great. It may be argued that parties exist for the purpose of getting decisions on national policies although they too often seem to exist merely for the purpose of getting offices.

Yet when it comes to supporting American interests in the world, even in peacetime, politics tends to "end at the water's edge." For instance there was a natural and necessary continuity when Democrat Hull succeeded Republican Stimson as Secretary of State. Even the reciprocal trade policy was a cousin of that favored by President McKinley forty years earlier. President Roosevelt, in opposing the aggressions of Naziism and Nipponism has had the eager support of millions of Republicans who, even before America formally entered the war, were represented in the Cabinet by Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson.

The 1940 election was fought chiefly on domestic issues because the Republican candidate agreed on foreign policy with the President. Mr. Willkie has lately been developing the differences between himself and Mr. Roosevelt on foreign affairs. But in the main these have developed because he has lately gone farther than the President in the direction of the broadest and most liberal internationalism.

Moreover he—or the logic of events—has so far carried the Republican Party away from the isolationism into which its Congressional leaders led it in opposing President Wilson and the prewar policies of President Roosevelt, that the Mackinac meeting produced a plank calling for American participation in a "postwar co-operative organization" to prevent aggression. This is hardly distinguishable from the gist of the Connally resolution or the Fulbright resolution, both of which have almost complete support from Democrats in Congress.

So-o-o— Why isn't the proposal of the Secretary of the Navy likely to be adopted? Because politics is never adjourned. The same habit of opposition that tricked many Congressional Republicans into opposing the League of Nations and Lend-Lease and Democrats into sniping at foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover is still on the job. As the prospect of victory grows the tendency to become partisan increases.

The basic decision on fuller American participation in joint measures to keep the peace appears assured. But the debate over the Connally resolution indicates that deep cleavages are developing as to methods. So far these are not sharply partisan, but if either party can find any political advantage in developing them before the election, they will be developed on partisan lines. The people will be wise if they plainly show their disapproval of that tendency.

Dimout and Brownout

Judging from reports of sinkings, the decision to lift the dimout along American shores might have been reasonably made some weeks ago. That it was not results possibly as much from the immense wartime demands on electricity by industry as upon the need to protect coastal shipping from the glare that silhouettes vessels for enemy subs.

Thus it is that America—and the interior portions are to share equally with the coasts—will advance from the primary field of protecting its shipping from direct attack to the secondary phase of protecting the high level of war production by conserving civilian use of kilowatts.

America goes from the dimout to the brownout. There will be proper illumination for the safety of pedestrians and drivers, and for normal conduct of business; but every light that can be spared, means just that much more current for vital production.

That this is one of those simple but really essential things in which all can help the war effort is plainly disclosed in the figures on kilowatt-hour distribution. In the highest week in 1929 it was 1,860,021,000. In the highest week in 1940 it was 3,003,543,000. Last week it was 4,415,405,000. And the peak, always in mid-winter, is yet to come.

A Shining Virtue

We wonder how many parents of a boy killed in battle, invited—like Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gruennert of Wisconsin—to come to Washington to receive from the hands of the President himself their son's Congressional Medal of Honor, would have declined. The Gruennerts expressed gratitude in a letter to the War Department, said they felt honored, but wondered if it would be right to make the trip, and they wrote:

> On the back of the B sticker on our windshield is this question: "Is this trip really necessary?"
>
> We are in the midst of the third War Bond drive. We believe every cent of money subscribed should be used to supply our boys with the necessities of war and not spent for trips that do not directly help the war effort.

Sergeant Kenneth Gruennert fell while leading his platoon in New Guinea. But thousands of others have been killed in action, and the parents of all of them cannot come to Washington, the Gruennerts pointed out. Couldn't the President just write them what he would take time to say?

Obviously patriotism motivated the Gruennerts' refusal to use precious gasoline and rubber and to spend money which might go into war bonds. But another quality, that of true humility, seems to shine through the words of their letter—

> .... that low, sweet root
> From which all heavenly virtues shoot.

Self-abnegation, wisdom, spirituality are among the qualities reached from the steppingstone of humility—yes, and courage, which the Gruennerts found so richly exemplified in their hero son.

A Blank Check?

There are two kinds of opposition to the Connally resolution now being debated in the Senate. One is the latent antagonism of isolationists—many of whom now call themselves nationalists—to any expression of American interest in postwar collaboration to win the peace. But the other kind comes from sincere internationalists.

It can best be explained by stating that it arises because of doubts that the Connally resolution is sincere internationalism. It should also be understood that what may appear as obstructionist tactics by a "little group of wilful men," is really serving to bring into the open the weaknesses of this resolution and to warn the American people that generalities are not enough.

Under the interpretations made on the floor of the Senate—and some of these were wrung from subcommittee spokesmen by persistent questioning at the hands of the opposing group—the resolution gives the President a blank check to go ahead with any plan that may seem feasible to him. The plan could envisage a super-state or only an alliance. The wording of the resolution would justify either approach to postwar organization.

But the blank check has no signature. It is blank all the way round.

In the words of one Senator, the tragedy is that the President is advised to go ahead on any line, although everybody on the Senate floor knows that this is not what is really intended. Everybody in the Senate and elsewhere knows that the Senate would not really give the President any such mandate. It is further objected that the resolution says nothing about the United States' initiating co-operation. The resolution is held to conceal rather than declare the Senate's attitude, and thus to be a disservice to America's allies and the American people.

Now these are grave objections. But they will not prevent the passage of the Connally resolution. They will hardly, in last analysis, even prevent co-operationist Senators from casting their own votes for it. These men are working for amendments. Short of achieving them, they hope to show that this measure is so comfortably ambiguous that nearly anybody can support it, and that isolationists will find it a convenient "proof" that they are no longer, or as some of them put it, "never were," isolationists.

Though the Connally resolution is far from satisfactory, and though its passage in its present form may not greatly assure other nations of effective American participation in guarding the peace, failure to adopt it is unthinkable. For unless something much better could be quickly agreed upon, the world would have even sharper notice that Americans, though united in war, are in danger of being divided over the peace.

Yes, Mr. Stalin, that Tennessee drawl has been known to charm the birds out of the trees, if you know what we mean.

Of Course It Is—He's Hunting Inflation Lions!

Our Readers Say—

The Poll Tax Issue

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor headed "Eminent Lawyers Point Way to Free States of Poll Tax." Just as learned lawyers hold contrary opinions to those expressed by these gentlemen.

The Fourteenth Amendment is pointed out as giving to Congress the power to abolish the poll-tax requirement for voting inasmuch as it prohibits the States from passing laws abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court has definitely held contrary to this contention. In United States v Cruikshank, 92 U. S. 542, the court said that the right to vote is not conferred by the Constitution or by any of its amendments. It was also held that the right of suffrage is not a "privilege or immunity" protected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

This holding was reaffirmed in Pope v Williams, 193 U. S. 621, where it was said that the privilege of voting was not given by the Constitution, nor is it one that springs from citizenship; that the privilege of voting rest with the State to define.

It is also suggested that the right of Congress to abolish poll-tax requirements rests in the Fifteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States has also held contrary to this contention. In Gunn v United States, 238 U. S. 347, the Court said that "beyond a doubt" the Fifteenth Amendment does not take away from the States the power over suffrage which belonged to them from the beginning. In fact, the opinion says, that Amendment seems to recognize the power of the States generally to define the qualification of voters, for it only prohibits a denial of this right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

It is suggested also that Art. IV, Sec. 4 of the Constitution, that guarantees to each State a republican form of government, may cover the case. This contention could not be sustained. A condition to voting privileges, with which every citizen may comply, in no degree impairs the republican form of government, but on the contrary recognizes and preserves it. It must be admitted that Congress has no powers save those specifically delegated to it by the Constitution.

Amendment No. 10 provides that all powers not delegated to the United States (by the Constitution) are reserved to the States and the people. There is no power, reasonably implied, delegated to Congress to define the qualification of voters in the States. Per contra Art. I, Sec. 2, seems to acknowledge the exclusive right of the States to prescribe the qualification of voters. There it provides that the electors voting on candidates for Congress, the lower house, shall possess the same qualifications as electors for members of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Amendment XVII, which provides for the popular election of Senators contains the identical provision.

It is regrettable that, in these times when there should be complete harmony and solidarity of purpose as between all sections of our country, there are certain elements in the North and East which are active in fomenting and encouraging sectional ill will and in fanning to flames smoldering embers that should be allowed, undisturbed, to turn to ashes.

JOHN S. GATEWOOD

Little Rock, Ark.

Historical Data Sought

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to find the descendants, if any, of one Louis Thomas, a native of Boston who was a trader in Damaraland and Matabeleland in South Africa for five years prior to 1881. As a student of the history of that part of the world, I would like to locate any diaries, letters, or papers he might have left.

A thorough search of libraries has failed to reveal any such papers, and an equally thorough search of genealogies and directories for Boston has also been fruitless. Therefore I should be grateful if any descendants of this man would communicate with me.

Charleston, W. Va. EDWARD C. TABLER

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Algerian Jews Win Out

The Wide Horizon

By Egon Kaskeline

Restoration of the Cremieux Law granting full French citizenship to the Jews of Algeria is a new and significant sign that the liberal elements in North Africa, are slowly but steadily gaining ground.

For it was not an easy matter for the French Committee of National Liberation to restore this 1870 decree, which was set aside by Vichy in 1940, and then cancelled last March by Gen. Henri Giraud when that officer revoked the Vichy statutes. There was and is strong and articulate opposition in North Africa to the granting of political equality to the Jews.

Many Army officers and wealthy colonists were vigorously anti-Semitic long before the Nazis took control of the administrative machinery of metropolitan and colonial France. And they argued persuasively that restoration of the Cremieux decree would cause grave unrest among the 7,000,000 North African Arabs, who can obtain French citizenship only through individual naturalization.

They pointed out that General Giraud had refused to restore the law in the spring on the grounds that it was militarily and politically expedient to placate the overwhelming Arab majority, and that the American State Department had vigorously defended his action at the time. But the French Committee felt strong enough to brush aside this internal resistance.

The arrest of Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister, on charges of treason and collaboration with the enemy in crimes against the security of the State is a logical sequel to this stand. The French Committee has strengthened its moral position before the entire world.

There will, of course, be repercussions, although it is not likely that they will be of much consequence. The Arabs undoubtedly will protest that they are being unjustly discriminated against—and in a sense they are. But the text of the order restoring the Cremieux decree suggests strongly that Arab political rights also will be improved in the near future.

The injustice done to the more than 100,000 Algerian Jews, who had fought for France on many battlefields, had been violently criticized by liberals in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In this country, Secretary of State Cordell Hull pointed out on Aug. 4 last in a letter to Adolph Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, that "it is the hope and the desire of the United States Government that means may be found at an early date whereby Algerian Jews may resume their status as French citizens."

It is probably no accident that the restoration of the Cremieux Law follows immediately upon the first meeting of Secretary Hull with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee. General de Gaulle consistently made it plain that he desired to see the Jews restored to their rights.

The French Committee's next step along the path of liberalism after bettering the position of the Arabs should be the reform of the French Army organization and reshuffling of the officer corps. This is essential to the creation of a truly democratic atmosphere in North Africa.

Jewish soldiers still are mobilized in special labor units and are not incorporated into combat groups. Many Jewish reserve officers and doctors have not been called up, or their inductions have been refused by the regional commanders. Others have been relegated to the supply services.

Unless these injustices are eliminated and the revitalized French Army is made subservient to the central political authority, the internal peace, not only of French North Africa, but of a liberated France, is likely to be seriously endangered.

Mr. Churchill and American Politics

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

One of those curious grapevine rumors which can acquire widespread acceptance has spread over the United States of late to roil the surface of relations between America and its British partner-in-arms. The rumor, which has been passed from mouth to mouth as alleged fact, is that Prime Minister Winston Churchill interfered in domestic American politics during his last visit in Washington by advocating the re-election of President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

So far as the official public record is concerned, there is no shred of real evidence to support this fiction. The nearest possible incident on which any such idea could be based was Mr. Churchill's expressed hope in his address at Harvard University that the existing machinery of Anglo-American military planning will be continued after the war. He was referring to the combined joint Chiefs of Staff who have planned the entire range of British and American military operations.

At one point in his remarks on this subject he described the way in which the decisions of the staff were submitted to him and to Mr. Roosevelt for final approval, or sometimes for the resolution of differences.

Several paragraphs later on, and referring exclusively to the combined staff, he said:

"Now in my opinion, it would be a most foolish and improvident act on the part of our two governments, or either of them, to break up this smooth running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over.

"For our own security as well as for the security of the rest of the world, we are bound to keep it working and in running order after the war, probably for a good many years. ..."

Any fair reading of the full text will dispel the idea that what the Prime Minister said implied that the continuance of Mr. Roosevelt in office was involved in this suggestion for the continuance of the combined joint Chiefs of Staff. The speech was made on September 6 and the text can be found in newspaper files of the following day.

So far as the unofficial and private record is concerned, there was one occasion when the subject of the next election was raised in conversation with Mr. Churchill. It was a private gathering, but in view of the fact that the rumor is based on a false and distorted account of what was said, we are confident that Mr. Churchill will welcome the factual recording of the verbal exchange to set the record straight. (The writer was present at the time.)

The following question was put to Mr. Churchill:

"Mr. Prime Minister, does the British Government think that there would be any adverse effect on the conduct of the war or on postwar plans if the next American election results in a change of the Administration?"

We cannot set down the actual verbatim text of his reply since one does not pull out a notebook and pencil in a private meeting with the Prime Minister, but his answer was almost exactly as follows:

> That question is an invitation to interfere in American politics. I would not tolerate any equivalent American interference in British politics. But I will answer your question. You will remember that there was an American Declaration of Independence and that we British accepted it. It's a good thing, too, that we did, because otherwise the tail might be trying to wag the dog today and the dog might be asking for its independence.

Nothing could have made it plainer than that answer that Mr. Churchill does not believe in any reciprocal exchange of political interference across the Atlantic. In fact, he went out of his way to reject interference, not only because it would obviously have been improper for him to do so, but also because, being a true British Tory, he would resent and resist to the last breath in his body the reverse of any such action on his part, which would be American interference in his own British politics.

The only real basis for the rumor is the fact that the Prime Minister of Great Britain has been working smoothly, and most successfully, with the President of the United States, in planning Allied grand strategy.

That's the Trouble With Physics

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

As I recollect it, the physics book said a pump would lift water 32 feet. Naturally, the matter was not stated at all like that. Instead, they told us a column of air from sea level to the outer reaches of the atmosphere weighed the same as a column of water 32 feet high. Then we found out about the coefficient of friction, I. Newton's laws of gravitation, something about formulae, a couple of lessons on the vacuum, and the teacher inferred we now knew why water comes when you work the handle up and down.

That's the trouble with a formal education. You learn something that brings on set convictions, and when later in life the whole thing explodes in your face, the jolt makes you wonder if anything else you learned was on the level. Maybe Great Salt Lake isn't in Utah at all, and perhaps the square of the hypotenuse is really what drives good money out of circulation—what can one believe?

Now, the mail-order catalogue says the pump will lift water 25 feet. Anyone knows the mail order people employ competent help to describe their products, and with competition what it is they wouldn't make a mistake of seven feet. It might be easy for a physicist to compute the structural deficiencies of a mail order pump, thereby reconciling 25 and 32 nicely, reducing the whole thing to utter simplicity on the style of

$$\frac{(r-25)^2}{\$5.89} = 32.8 \text{ (third postal zone rate).}$$

There was a time when I could work out things like that, but I think the pump I've been working on today would reduce all known physical facts to a heap of rubble. I have a pump in perfect working order, and it won't lift water even three feet. Before the physicists rewrite their texts and re-do their formulae, however, they'd better come up and look the thing over. It may be just a local condition; I've seen funny things around here before.

Whereas classroom procedure made it sound complicated, a pump is really a simple contrivance. Believing it was complicated, I always sought a plumber when I had pump trouble. He would light his blowtorch and get out a stillson, after which I could go home and water the hens again. Today, I have no time to waste hunting for repair men, so I took the pump apart. I found that the leather, so-called, is a piece of leather. It fits around the plunger, and makes a suction when you push down the handle.

I found my leather had turned into six pieces and the plunger was dangling around in space pleasantly. For three days I had worked the handle redhot without getting the faintest response, so I concluded a new leather was needed. My teacher never mentioned a leather. But when I put one in, and reassembled the pump, it was clear the forces of nature had meantime completely disintegrated. The column of air no longer balanced a column of water.

Because now I had a fine vacuum, one so intense I couldn't keep the handle down. Everytime I pushed on the handle, it bounced back up to position one and knocked my hat into the pig pen. Allowing for the co-efficient of friction, kinetic energies, gravitational resistance, and the size of the pipe, I figured I was generating a vacuum capable of lifting water over two miles and a half. The only trouble was, I didn't get any water.

This naturally aroused something akin to curiosity, so I took the pump apart and found it was just the way it should be, and potentially accommodative. There appears to be only one way to put a pump together. Ordinarily, if I try a thing once and it doesn't work, I look for another way. I know a lot of people don't believe in that, but I do. Each time I returned to my wonderful vacuum, I hoped something would give and a gusher would result. I hoped I might be able to astonish everyone, somehow.

The only thing I can think of is that I must have missed a couple of days of school, and some important aspect of atmospheric pressure escaped me. I still think it said 32 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.